The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,524—New Series

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	8th „
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	15th „
L. LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	22nd „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th „
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	12th „
L. SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adams	26th „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	2nd Feby.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	9th „
L. ROME	5013	850	G.F. Cates	16th „
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R.G. Murray	23rd „
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	2nd Mar.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th „
L. GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	16th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd „
L. PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	30th „
— POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	6th Apr.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	13th „
— SURAT	3142	550	A. W. Adamson	20th „
L. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th May.

* Extra Steamer.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W.D. Anderson	15th „
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th „
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday....................1st Dec. 1882
MANILLA, on Friday....................15th Dec. 1882
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From	Class	Calais Route.		Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R	95	Brighton Route R 80
„	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do. .. 130
„	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight } ½ charge.
„ eight and under twelve }

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	1,000	Wm. Young	28th Nov.
s. s. HISPANIA	3,380	500	Jas. Harris	18th Dec.
s. s. NUBIA*	4,500	600	—	30th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. AUSTRALIA	2,250	450	D. C. Campbell	9th Dec.
s. s. ALSATIA	2,850	800	J. D. Murray	11th Jan.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINEST TURKISH
AROMATIQUE.

No.	Name	per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL	„ 34	„ 3 8
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No.	Name	per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

No.	Name	per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

No.	Name	per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.

MANUFACTURED DAILY,
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes to any imported Brands is mainly due to the delicious FRESHNESS which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 5th December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on 3rd December, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. CALIFORNIA, 3,410 tons, 1,000-horse Power, Captain Wm. Young, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1882.

For passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY
NOW ON VIEW

At the several Establishments of

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,
Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints „ „ 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUBEK TOBACCO COMPANY'S CIGARETTES OF FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO.

WITH the Patent Saliva-proof Mouthpiece that will not stick to the lips.

		Cash Prices.
Cambridge, Oxford, Eton, Compressed, and Zetlands	box of 100	Rs. 2 4
Sultan Murad's Favourite	„ „	2 12
Sultan Hamid's Favourite	„ „	4 0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
	250	4 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	1 12
	250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	1 12
	250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	2 0
	250	4 8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	„ 100	2 0
	250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2 4
	250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	„ 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.
IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familary known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager...HERR BANDMANN.
Stage Manager.........MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1882.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS GRAND SUCCESS,
Boucicault's 3 act Irish sensational Drama,
entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN
OR THE
BRIDES OF PARRYOWEN.
MISS LOUISE BEAUDET
and the entire
LONDON COMPANY
in the Cast.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), TO-MORROW.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), TO-MORROW.
HERR BANDMAN
in his grand impersonation of
SHYLOCK
in the
MERCHANT OF VENICE,
for positively one night only.
FRIDAY, DEC. 1,
LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
LOOK OUT for the "WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE."

Prices as usual. Box Office at the Theatre.
Reservation of Seats at SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE, HOWARD'S GENUINE SULPHATE of QUININE in 1 oz. vials, price Rs. 7 per vial. Liberal discount allowed to wholesale buyers.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

JUNTA DA FAZENDA PUBLICA DO ESTADO DA INDIA, No. 52.—O Governo da India Portugueza precisando de 300 toneladas de CARVAO DE PEDRA, para o serviço das lanchas a vapor, convida a todas as pessoas que o quizerem fornecer, para que lhe enviem, até ao dia 15 de Dezembro seguinte, as competentes propostas em cartas fechadas e com direcçao a esta Secretaria.

A proposta deverá conter designadamente o preço de cada tonelada de carvao, posto em Gôa.

O carvao será uma mistura de Cardiff e de New Castle (Davidson West Hartly) em partes iguaes.

Aceitar-se-ha a proposta que fôr em condiçoes mais vantajosas para o Governo.

A entrega to carvao será feita no deposito da repartiçao fluvial nesta cidade e ás pessoas para este effeito auctorisádas correndo por conta do fornecedor todo o risco em quanto essas pessoas nao recembam o Carvao, e se deam por entregues delle.

O respectivo preço só será pago depois de constar por documento authentico e legal mandado a Secretaria da Junta por aquellas pessoas encarregadas de tomar a entrega que esta se effectuou nas condiçoes do contracto e haver a Exma. Junta em presença daquelle documento ordenado o pagamento.

O contracto será lavrado em Gôa, ou perante o Consulado de Portugal em Bombaim, e o cumprimento delle garantido com o previo deposito da quantia de 1,000 rupias, feito no thesouro publico da provincia.

Faltando o fornecedor as condiçoes do contracto, ou a qualquer dellas, a importancia do deposito será perdida em beneficio da Fazenda e sem contestaçao.

O fornecedor sendo subdito estrangeiro, renunciará a todos os direitos que nessa qualidade lhe competirem, e sobre qualquer contestaçao em relaçao as condiçoes do contracto, paga do preço, ou perdimento do deposito, ficará sujeito as leis Portuguezas e as decisoes dos respectivos tribunaes Portuguezes em Goa.

Satisfeito o contracto, restituir-se-ha o deposito pela mesma occasiao em que tiver lugar o pagamento do preço do fornecimento realisado.

Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda, em Nova-Goa, 17 de Novembro de 1882.

O Secretario da Junta da Fazenda,
JOAO JOAQUIM D'OLIVEIRA NOGAR.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE OF THE STATE OF PORTUGUESE INDIA, No. 52.—The Government of Portuguese India requiring three hundred (300) tons of COAL for the use of the Government Steam Launches, hereby invites tenders for the supply of the same. Tenders to be sent in up to the 15th December next, in sealed covers and addressed to the office of the Secretary to the Board.

Tenders should specify the price of the coal per ton laid down at Goa.

The coal to be a mixture of Cardiff and New-Castle (Davidson's West Hartly) in equal parts.

Only such tender as may be most advantageous to the Government will be accepted.

The delivery of the coal to be made at the Depôt of the Flotilla Department at New-Goa, to the persons duly authorized to receive the same, at the risk of the tenderer up to the time of delivery of the coal and receipt thereof by the said authorized persons.

The cost of the coal will only be paid on presentation to the Secretary of the Board of an authentic and legal document from the said authorized persons, to the effect that the delivery was duly made in the terms of the contract and on the issue by the Secretary of an order for the said payment.

The contract to be drawn up at Goa or at the Portuguese Consulate at Bombay, and the fulfilment of the same garanteed by a previous deposit of Rupees one thousand (1,000), at the Public Treasury at Goa.

On the tenderer failing to comply with the terms of the contract or with any of them the deposit (Rs. 1,000) to be forfeited without dispute in favour of the Board.

The tenderer, if a foreign subject, to relinquish all rights as such, and subject himself in case of any dispute in connection with the contract, the payment of the cost of the coal, or the forfeiture of the deposit to the decisions of the respective Courts of Goa.

The deposit money will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract, and at the time of the payment for the coal supplied.

Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at New-Goa, 17th November, 1882.

JOAO JOAQUIM D'OLIVEIRA NOGAR,
Secretary to the Board.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1883.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ENSUING YEAR should be RENEWED by the end of November, 1882, of that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to forward free by Post their handsomely got-up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1883. It has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Printers to Her Majesty, and containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
BOMBAY: MEADOW-STREET, FORT.
POONA: EAST-STREET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
1883, LETTS'S DIARIES, 1883.
CLOTH BOUND DIARIES.
LONG NARROW OCTAVO.

No.		Size	Cash Rs. a.
15	A week in an opening	7¾ by 3 inches	1 8
	SMALL OCTAVO—SMALL NOTE SIZE.		
13	Ditto ditto ditto	6¼ by 3¾ inches	1 8
12	Enld. Two days to a page	6¼ by 3¾ „	2 8
	OCTAVO—NOTE PAPER SIZE.		
11	A week in an opening	7¾ by 5 „	2 8
9	Two days to a page	7¾ by 5 „	2 14
11-D	Three days in an opening, left page for memos. or accounts, and right for accounts	7¾ by 5 „	2 14
8	One day to a page	7¾ by 5 „	3 12

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.
OCTAVO—NOTE PAPER SIZE.

No.		Size	Cash Rs. a.
35	A week in an opening with space for Sundays	7¾ by 4¾ inches	0 10
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	„ „	0 14
	QUARTO—LETTER PAPER SIZE.		
34	Six days to a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	10 by 8 inches	0 10
33	A week in an opening with space for Sundays	10 by 8 „	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	„ „	1 2
	FOLIO—FOOLSCAP SIZE.		
32	A week on a page	12¾ by 8 inches	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	„ „	1 4
31	A week in an opening, with space for Sundays	12¾ by 8 „	0 12
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	„ „	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1882.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of
"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

HAVE the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail-steamers, are larger and more varied than ever, and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS
Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates,
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,
Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,
Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Pudding,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Sugars,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
Tongues, and
Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE,
THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,
Greengages,
Cherries,
Green Chinois,
Gold Chinois,
Figs,
Strawberries,
Mirabelles,
White Pears,
Pink Pears,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from annas 10 to Re. 1-12.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
Butter Scotch,
Chocolates,
Figs,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,
Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,
Peel Chips & Rings,
Strawberries,
Toffee,

And a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe, Figs, Carlsbad Wafers, Grapes, Filberts, Brazils, and Kent Cob Nuts.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES,
in a hundred different varieties and prices.
BONBON CRACKERS, FANCY FRENCH CHOCOLATES AND ORNAMENTAL SWEETS IN BOXES.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT
Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old "for Invalids"—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Light Dry, Dry Creaming Sillery, Perrier Jouet's, and Giesler's "for India" and Heidsieck's Dry Monopole—from Rs. 27-0 to Rs. 55-0 per dozen.

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc, Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux—from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 30-0 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Mâcon, Pommard, Chambertin, and Sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES—Fine, Superior and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 30-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (*Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled*), Hennessey's, Exshaw's and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 54-0 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivet," Crabbie's and Kinahan's—from Rs. 20-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENTS
Afford the largest choice in India
OF
HANDSOME PRESENTS
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
IN LEATHER & VELVET GOODS, PLUSH, ORMOLU & ALGERIAN MARBLE, &c
CONSISTING OF

Agh Dans.
Albums.
Algerian Marble and Ormolu Photo. Frames.
Army and Navy Cups.
Ash Trays.
British Oak Ware.
Bag Purses.
Binocular, Field, Marine and Opera Glasses.
Blotting Books and Cases.
Boquet Holders.
Cabinet Photo. Frames.
Card Trays and Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Carte de Visite Frames.
Cash Boxes.
Caskets.
Chatelaines.
Church Services.
Cigar, Cheroot and Cigarette Cases.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Lamps.
Cotton Boxes.
Courier Bags.
Crockeryware.
Despatch Boxes.
Dessert Sets.
Doulton, Worcester and Majolica Ware.
Diamond Jewellery.
Dress Holders.
Dressing Bags.
Dressing Cases and Bags.
Electro-Plated Ware.
Electro-Plated Cups & Mugs.
Electro-Plated Christening Presents.
Envelope Cases.
Fancy Tobacco Boxes.
Fan Holders.
Fans.
Fitted Gladstone Bags.
Flower Vases.
Gentlemen's Travelling Companions.
Glassware.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Glove Stretchers.
Gold Jewellery.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Graphoscopes.
Hand Mirrors.
Housewives.
Hymn Books.
Ice Buckets.
Inkstands.
Jewel Cases.
Jewellery.
Ladies' Companions.
Ladies' Bags.
Ladies' Etuie.
Lamps.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Letter and Bill Cases.
Liquor Frames.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Memo. Books and Letter Cases.
Memo. Books with Limp Covers.
Muffineers.
"My Books."
Necessaires, Etuie, &c.
Official Expanding Letter Cases.
Official Writing and Letter Cases.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Paper Weights.
Pen Trays.
Perfume Cases.
Photograph Frames.
Pin Cushions.
Pocket Books.
Porcelain Vases.
Purses.
Riding Whips.
Scrap Books.
Scissors, sets of
Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Christening Presents.
Silver Forks and Spoons.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Silver Jewellery.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Smelling Bottles.
Smokers' Companions.
Solid Silver ware.
Sovereign (£) Boxes.
Spirit Flasks.
Stamp Boxes.
String Boxes.
Suites of Plate.
Table Cutlery.
Telescopes.
Time Pieces.
Travelling Bags.
Trinket Caskets.
Wallet Pocket Books.
Watch Stands.
Work Bags, Boxes and Baskets.
Writing Desks and Cases.

And other articles in
JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
too numerous to detail.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GOWROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of the TEMPLE of SHREE LUXUMEE VENKTESH, near the Bazar Gate, in Bora Bazar-street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at Ratha Jatra, which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

Now ready, price 6d.,

FAMILY HERALD for NOVEMBER,
Containing :

Serial Stories.	Leading Articles.
Red Riding Hood. His Wedded Wife. Tiff.	A Gossip about Indigestion. Glare and Noise. What is "a Cold ?" What every Schoolboy knows.
Complete Stories.	
Miss Birdseye's Pigeon. After Many Days. A Bone of Contention. The Twins of Glenairlie.	Answers to Correspondents Scientific and Useful. Poetry. Cookery. Miscellanea.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 474.

NOTE.—RED RIDING HOOD, By the Arthur of "Olive Varcoe," &c., which is concluded in this part, was commenced in Part 470. Parts 470 to 474, containing the complete Novel, may be had, Price 6d. each, by order of all Newsvendors.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for November.
The *Australasian* says :—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 474.
The *Daily Argus* says :—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for November.
The Darling Downs Gazette says :—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct, from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. AUSTRALIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, ARRIVED from Glasgow, Liverpool and London, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November, 1882.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CENTRAL EXCHANGE will be KEPT OPEN DAY and NIGHT from the 1st December.

The Company begs to give notice that a Telephone Office has been opened at the Prince's Dock, which for the present will be available to Subscribers to the Central Exchange free of charge.

Captains of vessels loading and discharging in the Prince's Dock can become subscribers to the above Office on payment of Rs. 15 for each visit to the Port.

Cotton Firms, who are already subscribers to the Central Exchange, can communicate with their Offices and elsewhere from the Company's Colaba Office on payment of Rs. 100 per annum until further notice.

District Telephone Exchanges in connection with the Fort Central Exchange, at Byculla and Malabar Hill, will shortly be opened, and applications from subscribers are now being registered.

All communications to be addressed

Messrs. BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
ધી નીઉ ઇસટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of December, 1882, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1882.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1882-83, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
કા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th November to 18th December, 1882, both days inclusive.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.
BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of
PRESENTATION WATCHES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... „ 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... „ 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Rampart-row,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIA, L. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL called for on the 30th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED. By order

E. FREEBORN,
Secretary

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
Per 1 Galon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MORENAS & CO.
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE GOOD ICES ARE PREPARED.
ICES.
WINES.
SPIRITS.
PASTRY.
COMFITS.

		Per glass Ans.
ICES—Every day three kinds of Ices are prepared	...	4
CREAM SODA	... „	4
BRANDY—Exshaw No. 1	... „	8
Hennessy ***	... „	8
Treacher's Heart Label	„	6
Hennessy*	... „	6
WHISKY—Encore	... „	6
Kinhan's L L	... „	6
J. Crabbie	... „	6
Treacher's	... „	6
Thomson & Taylor's	... „	6
OZO, PHOSPHO, VIVONE, VIN VITÆ	... „	4
AERATED WATERS	... „	2
ZŒDONE	... „	6

COMFITS—All goods warranted pure and free from all deleterious ingredients ... ... per lb. Ans. 12 to Re. 1-8

PASTRY—Every day fresh. Large orders executed with care and taste.

MORENAS & CO.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES are every day becoming more popular than ever, as the following undisputable facts prove their superiority over all others.

It is an acknowledged fact that Singer's Sewing-machines are victorious in every contest. More than 200 medals and cups of trophies are awarded to them for the superior excellence of their work. Latest victory over all competitors at the Sunderland Exhibition, March, 1882.

It is an admitted fact that the Singer stands pre-eminent in point of Mechanical constructions. Thousands are now imitating Singer's, and when they are not sold by merits, they are sold by elegant finish and outward show, which prove in the end to be mere eyesores.

It is a noted fact that Singer's Sewing-machines are in use since the last half century and the unprecedented sale is owing to their universal satisfaction they have given.

It is a well known fact that Singer's Sewing-machines embody all latest improvements unequalled by all manufacturers who try to imitate Singer's and walk in their steps.

It is a complimentary fact that we have so many imitators. The conclusion is irresistible, that if a principle of construction be selected by a horde of imitators as the best to copy a genuine article by the original Company must be the best to purchase.

It is an unquestionable fact that the Singer's Sewing-machines have won a Sewing Match over 30 competitors including the best houses in the trade. Sole Grand Diploma of Honour received for being first in contest and for the perfection of their manufacture and the strength and the beauty of their stitch.

It is an apparent fact that the 'Singer' has no equal, they are made of the best material, workmanship and finish, and are the most durable and the cheapest machine in existence.

It is a plain fact that on account of our increasing demand all throughout the world, and the success which we have achieved in India, it has led many to competition, but the name of the Singer Company is a sufficient guarantee and we fear no competition whatsoever.

Price lists and full particulars post free.
For cash or on monthly payments.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

To avoid deceptions buy only at the HEAD OFFICE in India, 2, Church Gate street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, BOMBAY, up to 12 noon on 12th December, 1882, for the immediate supply of—

GOOD SMITH COAL.................Tons 150 } More
„ STEAM COAL.................. „ 100 } or
„ COOKE........................ „ 5 } less

to be screened and perfectly free from dust and dirt

2. Tenders should be accompanied by samples (coal not less than one cwt. of each kind) together with deposit of Rupees (100) one hundred with each tender as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on completion of the contract or rejection of the Tender.

3. The conditions of contract and all other particulars may be learnt, and printed forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Lieut. Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES are adapted to every class of sewing and are unequalled for simplicity of mechanism, beauty of stitch and durability of work they execute. For Cash or on Monthly payments. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR more important particulars regarding the GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES refer our large advertisement in to-day's paper. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 2, Church-gate-street

'XMAS TOYS now on view. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

A LARGE assortment of last year's American TIN TOYS TO BE SOLD CHEAP, at the Cash Stores, Forbes-street, Fort.—W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CUTTER for the Tailoring Department. Apply by letter. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, trained Charger, goes in harness, the property of an officer going home. Apply 18, Marine-lines, or Lieut. DUBERLY, Colaba Hotel.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—On FRIDAY, 1st December, the Rev. R. Jeffrey will deliver a LECTURE on the Salvation Army. Open to all. 8-30 p.m., Bombay time.

D CO. B. V. R.—The Company will march out THIS EVENING, fall in at Byculla Church Sheds, at 8 p.m. (Bombay time). Rifles, Red Uniform, Helmets, &c.—W.M. TENNENT, Captain.

HOPEFUL.—This you will find among the names arranged in the puzzles. Letter Nov. 1st just received, no more breakages. The Talisman is ever with me, as are you also in my thoughts.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply and erect Electric Bells in Bungalows and Offices. Prices from Rs. 15 upwards.—FRASER and MILLER, Carnac Iron Works.

THE largest assortment of HELMETS and SOLA-TOPEES in Bombay is to be seen at WATSON & CO.'S, Esplanade Hotel.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS, finest quality, Felt, Rs. 16-4. Best FELT HELMETS, well ventilated and light, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 14. Extra strong, Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 14.—WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

LADIES' HELMETS.—Thick Pith Topees, Shooting Hats, Dress Hats, Fancy Pugrees, etc., etc. WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

MILITARY HELMETS, Spikes, Chains, Forage Caps, Badges, Service Caps, etc., etc. WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

TERAI HATS for Ladies and Gentlemen, new shapes, Rs. 12-2, and Rs. 16-4. WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete : No. 6, Rs. 80 ; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquires Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 6.

WANTED, a pair of fast trotting Arab HORSES. Apply to "B.J.P." care of MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel, stating age, height, colour, and price.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO LET, a detached BUNGALOW in the compound of the Machine Depot, 43, Baboola Tank-road. Apply to P. D. FRAMJEE.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

TO LET, 2 GODOWNS in Nesbit-lane, Fort, capable of holding about 400 to 500 package each. Apply to Messrs. TAPIDASS VURJDASS and Co.

FOR SALE, engines, workshop tools, and miscellaneous machinery with the latest improvement in stock. Machine Depot, 43, Baboola Tank-road, by P. D. FRAMJEE.

FOR SALE, A. D. B. C. F. B. L. GUN 12 bore, by Jas. Lang, choke bore, highly finished, good as new. Price, Rs. 175. Apply No. 7, TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, where gun can be seen.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WALER FOR SALE, trained Charger, very fast in harness and across country. Free from vice. Apply to BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE Co., Ld., Byculla.

TO LET, a SHOP with Godown, No. 34, Parel-road, Byculla opposite to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. Apply to Noormahomed Suleman at the premises.

WANTED, by a district Cotton Firm, a CLERK who can read and write English and Guzeratee and keep English books. Pay, Rs. 75 per month. Address "X." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MILLINERY.—Just unpacked Ladies straw bonnet shapes, trimmed hats and bonnets, feathers, flowers dress silk and satin, plush, satin umbrellas, &c., &c. G. F. LUKHMIDAS and Co., Opposite Goculdas Hospital.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON-BONS, TREE ORNAMENTS, BOXES, &c., at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

THE rainy weather we are having in this neighbourhood appears to have extended pretty well over the country, telegrams from Agra reporting light rains there, whilst the fall, though not heavy, has been general throughout Khandeish amd the Berars. Private advices from Akola and Oomrawuttee say that there are indications of the weather clearing up, and, if so, the damage to Cotton will not be serious, whilst the cold weather crops will be materially benefited.

The home telegrams of yesterday's date are not particularly lively in character. Consols in London remain unaltered at 102¼, but French Rentes are ⅜ higher at 114⅜. Bar Silver in London has receded to 51⅛d. per oz. and Rupee Paper continues to decline in sympathy, Fours being ⅛ and Fours-and-a-half ⅝ lower.

In General Produce, the only change of any kind is a slight reduction in Rapeseed. The London Skin Sales opened yesterday with a good demand for goat skins at full prices.

Cotton in Liverpool, Reuter says, is unchanged in tone as regards American, but firm for Surats. The day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and spot quotations come unaltered all round. Americans to arrive, however, are 1-64d. lower. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain unchanged at 10 9-16 cents, but March shipment is one point higher at 10·56 cents. per lb.

The receipts at the U. S. ports are heavy, the following being the comparisons with the past two seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880
Two days' Receipts	54,000	37,000	42,000
Three days' do.	103,000	70,000	81,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,271,000	2,112,000	2,389,000

EXCHANGE.—The drop in Bar Silver, coupled with the fact that the East Indian Railway Co. sold 12 lakhs of telegraphic transfer in London yesterday at 1s. 7⅝d., has created a very depressed feeling in sterling to-day, and the banks have all been willing buyers both ready and forward at a decline of 1-32d., 3 months' credits for March having been done at 1s. 7 31-32d. To all present appearance the tendency is still downwards, but the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts will as usual afford a fresh point of departure for the time being. So far as we can at present judge the Government minimum will probably be fixed at 1s. 7⅝d., and, if so, it is very likely that we shall see a continuance of the fall; and that the rate is lower than the equivalent of silver or what the banks are selling at here, but the mere fact of Government going on reducing their limit will be accepted as an indication that they are bound to go on meeting the market. We quote ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 7⅞d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	2·09½ to ¾	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ per cent.

[illegible]

[illegible] Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ng Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]ton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,100
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs.170	1,100
Apollo Press Co.					460
(small shares)	750	400	400	40	
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	535
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	75
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,180
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	180
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,315
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,575
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	505
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	382½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	220
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	480
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,330
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	136
New issue	..	100	70	..	100xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	540xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	750
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	440
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	650
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	865
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	470
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	745
Goiam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,045
Hydrabad[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
[illegible]	900	500	250	..	235
[illegible]	600	500	500	50	690
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
[illegible]	3,500	100	100	..	121
[illegible]	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,345
[illegible]	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	830
[illegible]	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1315
[illegible]	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	232½
[illegible]jee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,315
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	835
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	900
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	682½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	270
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	560
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	760
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	485
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 6	134
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	22	2,765
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	510
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	2¼
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	9	390
Kemp & Co., Ld	2,000	200	100	..	156
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150xd
Ripon Gold Mg Co. Ld	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy &, Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	116
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	...	23
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	960
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000	25	20	...	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer British King, 2,278 tons, Captain J. Kelly, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain L. James, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 686 tons, Captain A. Clark, in tow with the steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. May, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H. H. Slusumia Saheb and the friends, Mr. Solomon and three friends, and 108 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain C. Hodder, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (22nd Oct.), brought the following cargo :—104 boxes soap, 3,052 packages piece-goods, 14 boxes tinned plates, 11 cases oil cloth, 37 cases umbrellas, 83 packages porter, 132 bales twist, 2,765 bundles hoops, 9 cases books, 5 cases biscuits, 15 cases whisky, 3,250 bundles nail rod iron, 311 packages iron sheets, 2,700 plates spelter, 347 pigs lead, 50 packages iron, 25 cases copper, 21 cases thread, 145 kegs rivets, 27 kegs bolts and nuts, 15 cases slates, 25 cases brass, 80 cases salamoniac, 640 bundles and 56 bars iron, 10 packages pickaxes, 67 packages glassware, 200 barels clay, 150 cases medicines, 10 packages corks, 17 packages buckets, and many packages of merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
28	Punjaub (s)	Clark	Kurrachee, Nov. 24.
	Euphrates (s)	May	Kurrachee, Nov. 24.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	British King (s)	Kelly	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hutton, to Port Said.
Steamer Knight of the Bath, to Antwerp.

The steamer Arago, Jones, to Jeddah, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

California (s)—4 cases whiskey, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California (s)—500 boxes bar shop, Essoofally Sumsoodin 55 cases painkiller, Essoofally Heptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore (s)—4 case zinc sheet, Tyebjee Adamjee; 4 cases dye, Cuma Ramjee.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—2 cases marble papers, Kikabhoy Abdoolhoosein; 4 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Mariman (s)—1 hogshed brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia (s)—34 cases preserved fruits, L. Naraen and Co.

China (s)—225 barrels roll sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—8 cases dye, Heptoola Tyebjee.

Helios (s)—91 bales papers, J. janni.

FORM BORDEAUX.

China (s)—185 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases essence of peppermint, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

Singapore (s)—55 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

NOVEMBER 28.

FROM GLASSGOW.

California (s)—20 cases cornflour, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

Roumania (s)—3 cases chemical, Hummuntram Pity.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]fornia (s)—560 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible]etia (s)—5 packages toys, Mahamed Cassum.

[illegible]zapore (s)—1 cases stationery and 2 cases glassware, Essoofally Suliumanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

[illegible]etia (s)—5 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.

FROM VENICE.

[illegible]itia (s)—4 cases beads, Abdoolally Cadurbhoy.

[illegible]hay (s)—20 cases beads, Framjee Ardaseer Dovur and Son; 6 cases beads, Ebrahim Essoofbhoy; 11 cases beads, Hajee Essac Soob and Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]tish King (s)—1,049½ cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

[illegible]n Ranald (s)—2,001 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 33 cwts horns, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 108 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaiwat.

[illegible]ifornia (s)—2,000 cwts jowar, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 25 bales rags, Nursee Khuttow; 100 cwts coir yarn, Roysey Amerchund; 422 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithany; 616½ cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Goculdass; 2,003½ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,407 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 7,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 35 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 34 bales rags and 63 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 91 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 60 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 158 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee; 107 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj; 131 bales cotton, Tarachund Sitaram; 125 cwts coir yarn, Luckmedass Nursee; 51 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 50 bales hemp, Hormusjee Rustomjee; 100 bales cotton, Wagjee Jodowjee; 27 bales cotton and 64 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible]a (s)—19 bales bides, NathatEssa; 9 bales hides, Curriambhoy Hajeebhoy; 8 bales hides and Skins, C. Gehangir; 81 cwts coir yarn, Raysey Amerchund; 50 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapatty; 23 cwts horns, Ludabhoy Tarmahamed; 45 cwts fishmaws, Ludha, bhoy Tarmahamed; 34 cwts fishmaws, Dewraj Peerbhoy; 251 cwts Sandlewood, Madhowjee Velljee; 12 bales bides, Valljee Poonjee and Go; 18 bales hides Merally Canjee; 8 bales skins, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 2 cases cardamoms Namadass Canjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

[illegible]ampshire (s)—4,050 cwts linseed and 9,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

[illegible]epler (s)—955 cwts hemp, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

[illegible]liforina (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, W. and A. Graham and Co.

[illegible]ampshire (s)—20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

[illegible]ashgar (s)—1,971 cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible]ashgar (s)—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1 0 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

[illegible]artlepool (s)—420 cwts gingellyseed and 400 bales cotton; Peel Cassels and Co.

China (s)—4,0 0½ cwts gingellyseed' Killick Nidan and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat and 150 bales cotton, Alcese and Co; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,892¾ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rhodora (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 760 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co.

China (s)—128 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 1,999¼ cwts gingellyseed, Peel Cassels and Co.

Cochin (s)—14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts mowra seed, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Kashgar (s)—17 bundles silk, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR SUEZ.

Kashgar (s)—230 cwts pepper 500 bundles silk and 5¼ cwts cardamoms, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s)—284 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Helios (s)—112 bales cotton, Tarachund Chellaram; 163 bales cotton, Taluckchund Kavalram; 57 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Plainmiller (s)—347 cwts samada stones, Byramjee Sorabji 422 cwts samada stones, A. Essoofbhoy; 348½ cwts raisins, Tyebjee Hajee Joouns; 157½ cwts sandalwood and 125 cwts raisins, Framjee Hormusjee Mala; 82 bales cotton, Hurmooroy Govindram; 318 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee; 51 bales cotton, Tyebjee Hajee Junus; 40 bales twist, Sorabjee Framje; 30 bales twist, Munsookbhoy Motelail; 75 bales twist, Visram Ebram; 72 bales twist, Jairazbhoy; 25 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 177 bales twist, Tyobjee Hajee Joonus; 57 bales twist, Oomer Hamid; 78 bales twist, B. Sorabjee; 70 bales twist, Tata and Co; 175 bales twist, F. Goolamhoosein; 151 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Metha; 12 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 225 bales twist and 210 cases fishmaws and shakfins, G. Fazelbhoy; 437½ cwts broken glass and 30 cwts spelter, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 111 bales twist, and 2 cases goldstones, A. Rungeeldas; 52 bales cotton, Hurmookray Govindram; 75 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 103 bales twist, Manoredass Huruckcnund; 110 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund; 100 bales twist, The Alliance C. and S. M. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Tregear, Major, 30th Punjab N.I., on leave, from Meerut.

NOVEMBER 26.

Dugdale, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Radcliffe, Capt., Dy. Asst. Comy-Genl., on duty, to Deesa.

NOVEMBER 26.

Alexander, Capt., 4th Ben. Cavy., from leave, to Rawal Pindee.

NOVEMBER 27.

Wimble, Lieut., 3rd Madras N. L. I., on duty, to Hoshugabad.

Mainwaring, Lieut., 30th Punjaub N. I., to join, to Meerut.

NOVEMBER 28.

FitzGerald, Major, 3rd Mad. Cavy. from leave, to Momenabad.

Ducat, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 29.

It is notified for information that the Western India Rifle Association local meeting at Coorla will take place on the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th of December, 1882, instead of the dates formerly settled on.

There will be Company Drill for C and E Companies at the Oval daily on and after Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time.) White uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

The following promotions are sanctioned in B. Company from this date—viz., Corpl. A.E. Comming to be Serjeant from the 1st October, vice Snellgrove, resigned. Lc. Corpl. Hind to be Corpl., vice Comming, promoted. Vol. Fido to be Lc. Corpl. vice Hind, promoted.

The range at Coorla will be reserved for the Western India Rifle Association Local meeting from the 2nd to 6th December, inclusive.

C. Company will commence position drill on Monday next the 4th December, morning and evening, at the Oval near the Bandstand at 6-30 a.m. and 5 p. m. (Bombay time).

B. Company will commence class firing on Thursday, the 7th December. All members going to class fire who are at the Bori-bunder station at 5-20 a. m. (Bombay time) will have their fares paid to Coorala and back, those coming after will have to pay their own fares. Members of E. Company who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so with B. Company.

Serjeant F. J. McCloughlin, C. Company, has permission to be absent from Bombay for one month from this date.

By order,

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. J. Q. Pigot, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough on urgent private affairs for fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd Nov.

The service of Lieut. J. G. Morris, B. S. C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Com. of the C. Prov. for appointment as Offg. Cant. Magte. of Saugor.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the superior staff of the Forest Dept. under the Govt. of India, the following appointments, promotions, and transfers are made, with effect from the 3rd Sept.:—

To be Conservators of Forests of the 1st Grade.—Lieut. Col. W. J. Seaton, M. S. C.; Mr. W. Schlich, Ph.D.; and Major J. C. Doveton, M. S. C.

To be Conservators of Forests of the 2nd Grade.—Mr. G. Greig; Capt. E. S. Wood; and Mr. B. Ribbentrop.

To be Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade.—Major F. Bailey, R. E.; Major G. J. vanSomeren, M. N. I.; Mr. A. T. Drysdale; and Mr. G. Mann.

Mr. Schlich will continue to officiate as Inspr. Genl. of Forests to the Govt. of India during the absence on special duty of Mr. Brandis, or until further orders.

Mr. Greig and Capt. Wood will officiate in the 1st Grade of Consvrs. of Forests until further orders.

Major Bailey and Major vanSomeren will officiate in the 2nd grade of Consvrs. of Forests until further orders.

Mr. J. S. Gamble, M.A., Dy. Consr. of Forests in Bengal, and Mr. H. C. Hill, Dy. Consvr. of Forests in British Burma, will continue to officiate as Consvrs. of Forests of the 3rd Grade until further orders.

To be Dy. Conservators of the 1st Grade.—Mr. H. Leeds, Punjab.

Col. C. Batchelor, 3rd B.E.L.C., Punjab; Lieut. Col. W. Stenhouse, late 32nd M.N.I., Punjab; Mr. I. E. O'Callaghan, N.-W. P. and Oudh; Mr. A. L. Home, Asst. Compr. Gen. (Forests); Lieut.-Col. H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., B.S.C., C. Prov.; Mr. M. J. Slym, British Burma; Mr. G. W. Streettell, Bengal; Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, C. Prov.; Mr. Home will continue to be Asst.Comp. Gen.(Forests) until further orders.

To be Dy. Conservators of the 3rd Grade.—Mr. C. Bagshawe, Hyd. Assid. Dist; Mr. I Macpherson (on leave); Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Coorg; and Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Mysore.

To be Asst. Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade.—Mr. G. F. Taylor, C. Prov.; and Mr. A. Weston, British Burma.

To be Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun.—Major F. Bailey, R. E.

To be Dy. Director of the Forest School.—Mr. W. R. Fisher, B. A.

To be Prof. of Natural Sciences at the Forest School.—Mr. H. S. F. Warth, D.S.N.

To be Supdt. of Forest Surveys.—Major F. Bailey, R.E. (in addition to his other duties).

To be Dy. Supt. of Forest Surveys.—Mr. W. H. Reynolds.

To be Supdt. of Working-Plans.—Mr. E. E. Fernandez.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Dy. Consr. of Forests, and Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, are transferred from the Residuary List to the N.-W.-P. and Oudh List. Mr. Bagshawe will join in the N.-W. P. on the completion of the special work on which he is now employed in Berar.

Mr. I. Macpherson, Dy. Consr. of Forests, at present on leave, is transferred from the Residuary List to the Cl. Provs-Berar List.

Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Dy. Consvr. of Forests, is transferred from the Residuary List to the Bengal-Assam List, but will continue to be employed in Mysore until further orders.

Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Asst. Consr. of Forests, is transferred from Berar to the Punjab. Mr. D'Arcy will join in the Punjab on the return from leave of Mr. A. Stewart, Asst. Convr. of Forests in Berar.

Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., Asst. Consvr. of Forests, at present on leave, is transferred from the N.-W. Prov. to the Punjab.

Mr. J. C. Murray, Sub-Asst. Consr. of Forests, and Offg. Asst. Consvr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade, is transferred from the N. W. P. to British Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Lalji Parshotam Rai, Native Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-General at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the Asst. to the Govr. Genl's Agent, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt. W. P. Kennedy, on privilege leave, from the 4th August to 17th Sept., inclusive.

Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner, 2nd Regt., C. I. Horse, is granted general leave from 4th Dec. 1882 to the 2nd April 1883, to enable him to study the native languages.

Dy. Surg.-Genl. H. W. Bellew was on privilege leave from the 5th Jan. to the 31st March 1880.

Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Central India, is granted privilege leave from the 9th to 23rd Nov.

Mr. George Lucas, Uncov. Asst. to the Pol. Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Asst. to the Resident in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 26th August during the absence of Lieut. I. MacIvor, on privilege leave.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. W. Donald having been appointed to Offg. as Dy. Asst. Genl., Madras, receive charge of his duties on 31st Oct.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy. of State probationers for the Indian S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay in view to their appointment to the S. C. of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Lieuts. G. H. Kirwan, Manchester Regt.; C. P. Campbell, N. Staffordshire Regt.; G. H. Turner, R. Munster Fuss.; R. Williams, S. Wales Borderers; and G. D. Atkinson, Rl. Fuss.

Commissariat.—Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Gen. 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 25th Oct.

Rajputana V. R. Corps.—Capt. B. W. Blood to be Major to complete Estab.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Æ. Perkins, C. B. R. E., A.-de-C. to the Queen, Supdg. Engr., 1st class, Military Works Dept., (p.a.) for one year.

Major F. Galloway, R. A., Comsy. of Ordnance, 2nd class. Asst. to the Inspr. Gen. of Ordce, (p.a.) for 121 days.

Capt. H. J. Harman, R.E., Asst. Supdt. 1st grade, Offg. Dy. Supdt., 4th grade, Survey of India, (m. c.) for one year.

Lieut. F. S. Sorell, Bl. S. C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 1st Inf., Hyderabad Cont., (m. c.) for one year.

Sub-Condr. T. Carr, Ordce. Dept., Asst. Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, (m.c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart, R.A., (p.a.) for one month.

Lieut.-Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Bl. S. C., (p. a.) for one month.

Major C. O'Donel, Bl. S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Capt. G. H. Mere-Molyneux, Bl. S. C., (p. a.) for two months and 13 days.

Surg.-Major C. J. McKenna, (m. c.) for six months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Brevet.—To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. C. S. Steward, M. C. 22nd Oct., 1881.

4th B. C.—Ressiadar Zubber Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Ali Ahmed Khan, invalided; Jemadar Roostum Ali Khan, to be Ressaidar and Woordie Major, vice Zubber Khan, promoted; Kote Duffadar Nubbee Yar Khan to be Jamadar, vice Roostum Ali Khan, promoted; Kote Duffadar Jowalla Sing to be Jemadar, vice Soochait Singh, invalided,—1st May.

5th B. C.—Ressaldar Gopal Singh to be Ressaldar Major, vice Mir Hidayat Ali, invalided 24th Nov.

18th B. C.—Jamadar Nihal Singh to be Ressaidar, vice Futteh Khan, promoted,—24th Nov.

10th N. I.—Havildar Sewlochan Pathak to be Jamadar, vice Deendyal Singh, invalided,—14th Oct.

4th P. I.—Jemadar Jiwan Singh to be Subadar, vice Baghait Singh, invalided; Havildar Soba Ram to be Jemadar, vice Jiwan Singh, promoted,—16th Sept.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension estab. :—

Hony. Lieut. and Dy. Comsy. T. Shanahan, Ordnance Dept., with effect from the 30th Sept.

Condr. J. Beatty, Ordce. Dept.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Brige.-Surg. J. Picthall, M. D.,—1st Dec.

Surg.-Major L. F. Dickson, M. D.,—27th Nov.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at "Farukhabad to be designated the "Farukhabad Volunteer Rifle Corps." The corps will be attached to the 2nd Administrative Bn., N.-W. P. Volunteer.

Farukhabad V. R. Corps.—Major H. M. Mackenzie, R. A., Supdt., Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Lieut.-Comdt.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. E. Borham to be an Asst. Engr., 2nd Class, in H, M's. Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. B. Sampson, B. A., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. Dept., is granted furlough for one year.

Mr. G. H. D. Walker, B.A., Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh in the P. W. D., is appointed to the officiate as Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in that Dept. during the absence on leave of Mr. Sampson, or until further orders.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Steel, R.E., Supdg. Engr., Major H. Y. Murray, Offg. Supdg. Engr., reverted to his substantive rank of Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, from 16th Oct.

Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk of the High Court, has obtained furlough in India for ten months from this date.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Consequent on the return from furlough and departure on furlough of the following officers :—Major Hutchinson, Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, rejoined on afternoon of the 28th Oct. Col. Tanner, Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, rejoined on forenoon of 1st Nov. Col. Branfill, Dy. Supdt, 2nd Grade, departed on afternoon of 1st Nov. Major Sandeman, Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, rejoined on forenoon of 4th Nov.

Major Coddington, Dy. Supdt., 2nd Grade, departed on forenoon of 6th Nov.

The following temporary reversions and promotions are made :—

Major Hutchinson to officiate as Dy. Supdt., 4th Grade, with effect from the 29th Oct.

Capt. H. J. Harman, R.E., to revert to his sub. appointment of Asst. Supdt. 1st Grade, with effect from 29th Oct.

Mr. H. Horst, to revert to his substantive appointment of Dy. Supdt. 4th Grade, on the 1st Nov, to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Dy. Supdt. on the 2nd and 3rd Nov. again to revert on the 4th Nov. and to officiate in the 3rd Grade from the 7th Nov.

Mr. G. Cooke to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Supdt. 1st Grade, on the 1st Nov. to officiate in the 4th Grade of Dy. Supdts. on the 2nd and 3rd Nov. again to revert on the 4th Nov. and to officiate in the 4th Grade, from the 7th Nov.

Mr. J. O. N. James, Dy. Supdt. 3rd Grade, to officiate as Dy. Supdt. 2nd Grade, with effect from the 2nd Nov.

Major W. Barron, Dy. Supdt. 3rd Grade, to officiate as Dy. Supdt. 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th Nov.

Consequent on the deputation of Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., Dy. Supdt., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 7th inst. :—

Lieut. Col. H. C. B. Tanner, Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, to officiate as Dy. Supdt., 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M. A., Dy. Supdt., 4th Grade, to officiate as Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade.

Capt. J. H. Harman, R. E., Asst. Supdt. 1st Grade, to officiate as Dy. Supdt., 4th Grade, up to 18th instant, when he availed himself of subsidiary leave preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Mr. G. Nevill took over charge of his office as Asst. Secy. to the Trustees and as 1st Asst. to the Supt. Indian Museum on 16th Nov.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Lieut.-Col. E. Temple, Offg. Comdt., Meywar Bhil Corps returned to duty on 5th Nov.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., and Major C. A. Bayley, respectively, made over and received charge of the Kotah Political Agency on 13th Nov.

The Offg. Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana, accepts Major L. S. Saunders' resignation of his commission in the Rajputana-Malwa V. R. Corps, with effect from 11th Nov.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.—The Offg. Resident in Mysore has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. Gibson to act as Municipal Exe. Engr. of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the absence of Mr. Haldwell, on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. D. Ward, R.E., Supdg. Engr., on return from furlough, is posted temporarily to the charge of the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Lieut.-Col. G. Newmarch, R.E., Exe. Engr. 1st Grade, is transferred to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Exe.-Engr., 3rd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade, is transferred to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., Exe.-Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred to the Biluchistan Agency.

Lieut. W. Huskisson R.E., Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works to the Biluchistan Agency.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. F. Reilly, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Ry.

Mr. A. Izat, Supdng. Engr. 3rd Class, is attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways.

Mr. G. P. Rose, Asst. Engr, 1st Grade is transferred from the P. N. State Railway to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade is attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways.

Mr. V. E. de Broe, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Rewari-Nerozepore Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General Office, Simla, Nov. 23.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st B. C.—Lieut. R. F. Gartside-Tipping, Sqn. Officer, to be Adjt., vice Renny, confirmed in his appointment in the Military Accounts Dept.

4th B. C.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Sartorius, C. M. G., V. C., B. Inf., to be Offg. 2nd in Command, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. F. P. W. Freeman. Dated 4th Nov.

Capt. J. G. Kelly, Brigade Major, is posted permanently to Meean Meer.

Major P. D. Jeffreys, Brigade Major, is posted permanently to Allahabad.

Major St. V. A, Hammick, Garrison Instr., is posted to Poona.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt. :—Lieuts. W. Stewart, and H. W. N. S. Smythe, York and Lancaster Regt.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards :—

Higher Standard in Hindustani.—Lieut. H. F. T. Macartney, Yorkshire Regt., attached to 9th N. I.; Lieut. F. J. DeLisle, Rl. A.; G. G. O'N. Ray, Rl. Warwickshire Regt.; Surg. L. A. Waddell, I. M. D.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani, on the 2nd Oct. :—Qr. Mr. Sergt. G. Robinson, Lce. Corpl. W. G. Wilkins, and 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.

The eight months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt. and Bt. Major A. Broadfoot, E. Baty. B. Brigade R. H. A. in G. O. C. C. dated 20th March is extended to the 15th March 1883.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Capt. N. Powlett, (D Battery 4th Brigade,) R. S. for 12 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Lieut. R. C. Broome, (S. C.) 4th B. C. to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 20th October to the 20th Dec. on medical certificate.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bn. S. Wales Borderers.—Capt. R. A. P. Clements to be Adjt., vice Capt. Trower, resigned, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in- Chief. Dated 26th Oct.

1st B. C.—Lieut. R. C. Broome, from the 4th B. C., to be Offg. Sn. Officer, vice Baker, appointed to the 19th B. L.

8th Bl. C.—Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) J. S. Irvine, Bl. C., on return fron furlough, to be Offg. 2nd in Command, vice Graham, officiating as Comdt.

44th N. I.—Lieut. J. C. B. Craster, Bedfordshire Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 11th Nov.

Lieut. G. Duberly, Rl. Sussex Regt., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Bo. S. C., is attached to the 2nd Bn. Rl. Lancaster Regt., pending orders from H. Rl. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief as to his final disposal.

Col. A. Callander, S. C. (Comdt. Fort Kangra), has leave of absence to Bombay, from 26th Sept. to 18th October on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. T. F. Graham, for five months, on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Adjt.-Genl's Office, Madras, 23rd Nov.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Davidson, S. C., is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment as Wing Comdr., 27th Regt. N. I., and will do general duty under the orders of the Officer Comdg. Ceded Dist.

Lieut. C. M. Dallas, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, 10th Regt. N. I., having been appointed to the 1st Sikh Infy., is directed to join expeditiously.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. R. F. McCrea has been transferred from H Baty. 4th Bgde. to M Baty. 2nd Bgde. R. A., and that Lieut. H. Waring, a young officer who was temporarily posted to the latter battery, has now been posted, as a temporary measure, to H. Baty. 4th Bgde.

The name of Capt. F. St. L. Tottenham, 2nd Battn. R. Fusiliers, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots in the room of Capt. Anderson.

Capt. A. Howlett, Mad, S. C., Wing Officer 14th Regt. N. I., has been appointed by the C.-in-C. in India an Attache, Intelligence Branch, Qrmr-Genl's Dept., Simla, vice Major D. Macneill, appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Qrmr-Genl., Nagpore Force.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction an exchange of battalions between the officers named below, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Rl. Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. J. Despard, 1st Battn., and Lieut. J. C. Erck, 2nd Battn.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. N. S. Swanston, S. C., Wing Officer and Actg. Qr.-mr., is confirmed in the latter appointment.

20th Regt. M. N. I., Toungthoo.—Surg. W. A. Lee, temporarily transferred to the Civil Dept., to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major A. E. Dalgairn.

7th Regt. N.I., Head-quarters, Berhampore.—Surg. Major A. E. Dalgairn, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. N. Chatterjee.

13th Regt. N. I., Jubbulpore.—Surg. N. Chatterjee, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn.-Major W. J. Busteed, retired.

17th Regt. N. I.—Jem. Govindoosawmy to be Native Adjt. with effect from the 28th Jan.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Test in Hindustani 6th Nov. :—

Rangoon,—Serjt. C. W. Laidlaw, Comt. Dept.

Kamptee.—Capt. C. H. Smith, 2nd Battn. Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry.)

Cannanore.—Lance-Corpl. J. Conway, 2nd Battn. Hampshire Regt.

Secunderabad.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. Morton, 14th (King's) Huss.

Pte. Mardn Everard, 14th (King's) Huss.

Passed Hospital Apprentice A. J. White, 14th (King's) Huss.

Lieut. P. H. Slee, 14th Batty. 1st Bgde., Welsh Div.

Lieut E. C. W. M. Kennedy, probationer S. C., 1st Regt. N. I.

Qrmr. U. F. Lapham, 2nd Battn. Rl. Scots Fusiliers.

Drummer M. Manley, 2nd Battn. Royal S. F.

Pte. J. Devlin, 2nd Battn Royal S. F.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Battn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. R. D. Burlton, from 31st Oct. 1882, to 30th April 1883, on private affairs, Madras, to study.

2nd Battn. Rl. Fusilers.—Lieut. F. M. J. D. Rhodes, from 14th Nov. or date of departure, for three months on private affairs, Madras.

2nd Battn. South Wales Borderers.—H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence in extension from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov., to Lieut.-Col. R. Upcher.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SCOTT—November 27, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, John Scott, of Zanzibar, Agent to the Government, aged 52.

VITTERS—November 25, at Poona, Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of James Vitters, aged 67 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—November 23, at Umballa, the wife of Colonel R. D. Barrett, H. P., late Leinster Regiment (100th), of a daughter.

CARR—November 21, at Jullundur, the wife of Sergeant Major Carr, Devon Regiment, of a son (premature).

DEATH.

NIGHTINGALL—November 23, at Lahore, Mr. R. B. Ninghtingall.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

IT is a singular circumstance—and one which is productive of a certain amount of confusion—that while strenuous efforts are being made to decentralise, and to extend local self-government, in India, the tendency in England is quite in an opposite direction. In India we are proceeding slowly from bureaucratic Government towards decentralization : in England we are emerging from the anarchy of local mis-government, and invoking the aid of bureaucratic supervision. This remarkable paradox in British policy is not really so illogical as might, at first sight, appear. Local self-government, as it has existed in England for centuries, does not deserve the encomiums which have sometimes been indiscriminately bestowed upon it. In too many cases self-government meant the liberty of doing nothing at all. In England, where there are no local executive officers of Government, the stimulus to exertion had to be applied to local enterprise, and it is this autonomy which the Government has lately been endeavouring to foster. In India, on the other hand, the deficiencies of local enterprise were supplemented, and eventually its whole utility absorbed, by the energy of executive officers holding their authority, and taking their inspiration, from the Government. In both countries the object to be attained is that *juste milieu* of local initiative and imperial supervision which has been universally recognised as the ideal of Government. If we compare the circumstances of administration in the two countries we may carry the analogy into detail. Thus, while in England the tendency is to agglomerate districts, the Government of India, in their accepted policy, have laid down the principle of disestablishing district committees in favour of the older and smaller taluka committees. Throughout the provinces in England the old administrative division of the parish is shortly to be absorbed in the counties, and in the metropolis the parochial jurisdiction of the vestry is about to be swallowed up by the central municipality. It was, probably, on account of this apparent contradiction that the Viceroy in his speech at Lucknow (telegraphed by our special correspondent yesterday) emphasised the necessity of adapting the system of local self-government to the peculiarities and idiosyncracies of the people. The Government of India, he said, had no idea of introducing purely English ideas into India, and he quoted a sentence from the Government Resolution to show that they had realised that methods of local self-government might be necessary in India which were utterly unthought-of in Europe.

This declaration is useful as a general principle. What we desire here, however, is not so much any novel and ingenious methods of autonomous local administration, as a complete freedom from preconceived notions drawn from the treatment of analogous cases in England. The circumstances of the two countries are in many ways dissimilar. Their wants are certainly different; and even when an apparent analogy may be drawn between specified cases, it would be a mistake to apply similar methods of treatment, inasmuch as the surrounding circumstances are frequently quite contradictory. It is the fashion in England, just now, for the disaffected tax-payer to endeavour to transfer as many charges as possible to the Consolidated (or Imperial) Fund. This is particularly the case with the "farmer's friends," notably of the Conservative party. While the contributions of the landlord have remained stationary for centuries, the imposts on the tenants have been increased with the dearness of the times. When, therefore, the tenant grumbles at his payments and suggests a reduction of rent, it is an easy way to get rid of his importunities to propose the transference of the taxes levied upon him to the Consolidated Fund, or, in other words, to compel the tax-payers of the cities to contribute towards rural expenditure. This has been a favourite idea with Mr. Lowther, Mr. Chaplin, and men of that class. It has, of course, been resolutely opposed by the Liberal party, but the Conservatives gave effect to it, to some extent, by increasing the Imperial contribution towards police and lunatics, by taking over the administration of the jails, by increasing the number of roads maintainable at public expense, and by other expedients of a less important character. In India, as a general rule, the administration of funds must be transferred in an opposite direction. The Imperial expenditure must be lessened, while the local management of finance must be enormously extended. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that this principle should be universally applied; or that, even in India, there exist no cases in which the present English policy might be copied with advantage.

As we have before mentioned, the Government of India have resolved that the taluka shall be the administrative unit. The wisdom of this step is open to discussion, though, for our own part, we imagine that, generally speaking, the selection of the Government of India will be found most applicable to the circumstances of the country. It is a fact, however, that many officials in this Presidency are of a contrary opinion, and, considering the peculiar character of their respective districts, this diversity of view is perfectly natural. Mr. Cumine, of Rutnagherry, for example, has expressed the opinion that the taluka committees are dead and buried, and in this respect he is at one with Mr. Todd. These gentlemen consider that the taluka committees fritter away their funds on trifling works, and are able to contribute nothing towards a comprehensive and permanent improvement of the district. On the other hand, Mr. Grant declares that the public spirit is exclusively local, and that the continual complaint from villagers is, that nothing is spent on their particular village. Many administrators, Mr. Erskine and Mr. Lee-Warner among the number, believe with the Government of India that popular interest in local administration can only be developed by restricting the area, so as to attend to those smaller works which are really wanted by the people, and which have previously been too often neglected in favour of more ambitious projects of public improvement. The sharp line of demarcation in the views of Bombay officials on this point is one of the most remarkable circumstances in connection with the discussion of this question. Mr. Arthur Crawford has accounted for it in a very ingenious, and perfectly reasonable, manner. It is to be attributed to the experiences derived from the Famine. The officials whose efforts in the Famine districts were paralysed by the want of roads would no doubt be hostile to the taluka system, while those in the Konkan districts would feel the excessive hardship of District Funds being saddled with the cost of works of public utility, to the entire neglect of pressing works of purely local character. The reference to the Konkan really explains the difference of opinion, and numerous cases in that locality may enable the Supreme and Local Governments to arrive at a just distribution of expenditure. It is indisputable that many of the works in the Konkan are of general utility. Roads, for instance, in a littoral district such as the Konkan is, are only due to an exceedingly limited extent to local requirements. They are almost invariably (cross-roads and "accommodation" roads, of course, excepted) created to afford means of communication between inland districts and the seaboard. It would, therefore, be unfair to charge any considerable portion of their cost to the district funds. The Amba Ghat is an instance of this. This splendid highway is beyond all question a work of the widest public utility. It provides the principal means of communication between a large inland tract and the sea, and is, among other things, an invaluable preventive against famine. It is obviously unjust that no less than a third of the cost of this great work should be charged to the District Funds of Rutnagherry. In France, where they order these matters so much better, the national genius for organization has placed such charges on a more equitable footing. All public works, present and prospective, are classified according to their character. This point is settled first of all, and the expense proportioned accordingly. We may take exception to their principles of classification, but the system is a proper one. The Government of India have resolved on the taluka as the unit, and, all things considered, they have acted wisely. But it must not be forgotten that the restriction of the administrative unit will tell against public works of other than purely local interest. A certain number of these will be looked after by the District Committees, but the Provincial Government cannot divest itself of responsibility for works for general or provincial purposes.

THE action of the Bishop of Bombay with regard to the re-marriage of divorced persons is beginning to produce the desired effect, so far, at least, as the clergy are concerned. There is a luckless gentleman just now in Bombay who, having been compelled to divorce one wife, is unable to obtain the benediction of the Church for his union with a second. He is a member of an Anglican congregation in the city, and his pastor refuses to celebrate the marriage in the face of episcopal prohibition. The clergyman who, in a similar difficulty some time ago, considerately came to the rescue, refuses, for reasons which are, perhaps, not difficult to appreciate, to officiate in the present instance. The perplexed suitor will, therefore, have to resort to some other method of tying the nuptial knot, and settle the matter with his spiritual advisers afterwards. Bishop Mylne will, no doubt, discover some reason for congratulating himself that his subordinates have profited by the lesson he administered to them. The opponents of the Anglican Church Establishment will certainly not grudge the right rev. prelate his success. A perseverance in this attitude towards *divorcés* will conduce not a little to make the establishment intolerable. The refusal of a particular cleric to perform this or that ceremony is a matter which ought to concern only the members of his flock. When, however, the clergyman is a public officer, the public have a right to require the performance of his duties. We indicated a few weeks ago that, in many ways, the Anglican Establishment was not fulfilling the duties allotted to it. If this neglect is persisted in, it becomes a natural question to put—whether it is necessary any longer to maintain the institution at the public expense.

THE outburst of assassination in Dublin appears to be a painful contradiction of the recent reports of the pacification of Ireland. The other day a detective was shot, and now one of the juryman, who convicted Michael Walsh, and a bailiff, have been stabbed. The assassins of the juryman escaped in a car apparently in the same manner that the mu[illegible]derers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and [illegible] Burke disappeared. The attack on the j[illegible] was, no doubt, designed to intimid[illegible] jurors from convicting prisoners b[illegible] trial. Startling though these crimes [illegible] we should be sorry to assume that they re[illegible]sent an increase of disaffection on the part [illegible] the Irish people. In all probability they have quite an opposite meaning. They are more likely to be a last effort on the part of an expiring terrorism to prevent the reconciliation of the two countries, and having the same object as the murder of the Secretaries, they, too, are due to homicidal conspiracy abroad. It is also likely that the miscreants are beginning to be anxious about their own safety. The conviction and executions of the Walshes, the conviction of the Masindrama murderers, and the appearance of informers on the scene, all betoken peril for the conspirators who have lately traded on the political agitation among the people. It is satisfactory to know that the man who shot the detective a few days ago was apprehended, and though dangerously wounded, he may survive, and so give the police a chance of tracking out his associates. It is stated that extra police have been employed in Dublin, and that the whole force is now armed with revolvers. If the authorities set themselves resolutely to put down outrages of this character, they are certain to receive a sufficient amount of popular support to enable them to succeed. Without some co-operation on the part of the public the greater portion of the criminals must escape, and in order to secure this co-operation, we hope no political capital will be made out of crimes which are really the outcome of savage bloodthirstiness.

INFORMATION has been received from the London Post Office that the mails of the Malwa will be brought on by the Thames at increased speed, so that the probable delay will be only four days. We presume this limited delay is reckoned from the nominal date of the steamer's arrival at Bombay. In all probability, however, the Thames will be three days late at Suez, like most steamers now, so that practically the mails of the 17th will be delivered here a week behind time. It is impossible to understand why a special steamer should not have been chartered, if one of the Company's fleet was not available. A week's delay of the mails is bad enough, quite too bad considering the facilities for transport between Suez and Bombay now-a-days, but this may be minimised by swift sailing. It is otherwise with the hardships of the passengers. Outward steamers are now inconveniently crowded. Probably both the Malwa and the Thames had their full complement at starting. How the former's passengers are to be stowed away on the latter will be a problem for the Company's officials at Suez. Considering the resources of the P. and O. Company, the importance of their freight, animate and inanimate, together with the handsome subsidy paid them for the mail contract, one would have thought that more enterprise and energy would have been exhibited in counteracting the effects of a mishap such as the present. Further information received concerning the collision shows that both steamers were seriously damaged, and that the Clan Forbes is discharging her cargo in order to dock for repairs. It is added that the cargo of the Clan Forbes is uninjured, and this account alleges that the Malwa was in fault.

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 31.

THE Courban Bairam, which we were led to believe would this year (the last of the Moslem century) be solemnised with peculiar splendour, has passed off without any external manifestation of special pomp. The Sultan did not honour any one of the great mosques in Stamboul by his presence, but performed his devotions in the mosque of Bechiktash, a comparatively obscure mosque on the Galata side of the Golden Horn, which has the great advantage of being situated in a broad open boulevard, which admits of being well-lined by troops. It is said that the Sultan is in mortal dread of the Ulemas and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, who are enraged against him for having first encouraged, and afterwards deserted, Arabi Pasha. Certain it is that events in Egypt have profoundly irritated the Sultan, and have seriously compromised him with the leaders of the High Mahametan party, of whom he stand in as much awe as his grandfather did of the Janissaries, but of whom he will not, as a matter of course, be able so easily to dispose, since a Kaliph bereft of the support of the Ulemas would be like a conductor without an orchestra. It was that he might put the Golden Horn between himself and the Janissaries that Sultan Mahmoud, the Reformer, removed the I[illegible]perial residence from Seraglio Point to Dolmabag[illegible] and it was not until long after he had given the final *coup de grace* to the Janissaries, and had banished their chief religious adherents, the Bektachees, from the capital, that he permitted the erection of a bridge across the Golden Horn. Although there are good roads on either side of this bridge, the present Sultan has for six years shown a marked disinclination to avail himself of it or them. He stretched a great point in going to the mosque of Bechiktash, for on Fridays he seldom proceeds beyond a small mosque situated at the foot of the road leading up to Yildiz Kiosk, and which is always closely invested by troops. On the occasion of the Courban Bairam the soldiers furnished by far the greater part of the show, but the rumours that the show was to be unusually splendid attracted a great crowd of spectators, native and foreign. At the present time, however, it is impossible to reproduce the Bairam processions of old days, upon which early travellers were wont to dilate. The characteristic oriental costumes are wanting to the scene. The splendid and quaint uniforms of the Janissaries are altogether absent; and the white ostrich plumes of the Imperial Guard are diminished in number. The civil and military pages of the Household, and the eunuchs and chamberlains are all shorn of their ancient splendour. I cannot say that this has resulted in a reduction of expenditure, for the corruption which prevails amongst the contractors, and in the Government Departments, makes the present comparatively colourless show as costly as its brilliant predecessors. If it were not for the feridjees of the women, which are of all the colours of the rainbow, and which give to every cluster of female spectators the appearance of a bed of tulips, the show would have been commonplace, "flat, stale, and unprofitable." For the last few years the Ambassadors have refrained from taking any part whatever in the Bairam festivities, and have abandoned the practice of paying the customary visits. This has nettled "the Distributor of Crowns," and this year he requested, pointedly, the attendance of the American Minister, who has, ever since his arrival, posed as the Sultan's tame cat. General Wallace complied with the request, but has taken very little by his compliance. He and his wife were to have set out on Tuesday, the 24th, for Jaffa, on their way to Palestine, which they have long desired to visit; but on Monday night the Sultan sent an aide-de-camp to request that General Wallace would postpone his departure until the following Friday. The crafty Abdul Hamid knew well that, owing to the arrangements of the steam-boats, he was in reality asking the General to put off his departure until Thursday, the 2nd of November. He has now professed his willingness to spare General Wallace on that day, but the General has to see him again before he goes; and it is thought by those who are behind the scenes that His Majesty will interpose some fresh obstacle, as he does not wish the United States Minister to come into close personal communication with the American Consuls and missionaries whom he will find in Syria and Palestine, and from whom he will learn more in an hour of conversation than he can from a mile or more of despatches. I shall not believe in the General's departure until I have taken leave of him on board the steam-boat, and have witnessed the revolution of the paddles.

You know that at the Courban Bairam it is obligatory on Moslem householders to sacrifice a victim. The Turkish journals have selected as their victim the late Governor-General of Broussa, Ahmet Vefyk Pasha, who has been dismissed, and recalled to Stamboul, and whom they pelt with editorial mud daily. In their estimation his crime is that he has been dismissed. There is no country in the world in which "the fat and greasy citizens look so coldly upon the poor and broken bankrupt man" as they do in Turkey. If you were to tell them of the good man whose plan it was to

"Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest,"

They would smile complacently, and say, "That is precisely our plan. We welcome the incoming official with slavish adulation, and we accelerate the departure of the dismissed official by kicking him downstairs." Ahmet Vefyk is a ripe scholar, who has out of very small means purchased gradually a choice library of European works. He speaks and writes French perfectly, and reads and understands English. He is also a finished Orientalist, and represented Turkey at the Congress of Orientalists in St. Petersburg. He has been Ambassador in Persia, where he staved off a war which was impending with Turkey. [illegible]e has been Ambassador in Paris, and has [illegible] Governor-General in turn of more than one [illegible]ce. He presided with success over the [illegible]ed Turkish Parliament, and he has more [illegible] filled the office of Grand Vizier. Mr. [illegible]ior, who had much conversation with [illegible] wrote of him that he [illegible]uld pass in [illegible] remarkably well-instructed man. [illegible]yard, who had known him for many [illegible] the greatest possible respect for him, [illegible]ad won the esteem of a great many [illegible]t Englishmen by his life-long reputation fo[illegible] incorruptibility. And his avowed leaning towards the English did not prevent the adherents of the French party from acknowledging his rare ability and still rarer merits. Unfortunately, in this country a man who is incorruptible makes few friends among his countrymen. A man who will take no bribes is sure to be regarded as impracticable, and it is the fashion now to talk of Ahmet Vefyk's impracticability. A friend of mine said one day to a former Grand Vizier :—"I consider Ahmet Vefyk to be a diamond!" "Yes," said the Minister, "he is a diamond, a diamond as big as a *Tchekitasch* (that is, the stone against which a horse-load of wood is weighed); but what can you do with such a diamond? You cannot make a breast-pin of it, or put it in a ring, or in the hilt of your sword. It is of no practical use." And now Abdul Hamid has been induced to throw the *Tchekitasch* away, and the last of the statesmen who served under Rechid and Fuad, and who has distinguished himself so often and so long, is relegated to idleness because he had dismissed some incompetent functionaries who had the means of bribing the Palace officials to procure his downfall.

The Turkish journals are feeding fat a new grudge against the province of Bulgaria, which is their *bête noir*. They allege that whenever Aleko Pasha, the Governor of Eastern Roumelia, dismisses an official, the disgraced person at once finds employment in Bulgaria. As regards the bare facts of the case, the Turkish journals are right, but they omit to give the proper explanation. The fact is that Aleko Pasha, or Prince Vogorides as he loves to call himself, and who began his career in Eastern Roumelia with strong Bulgarian and even Russian tendencies, has, since his recent long sojourn in Constantinople, become altogether anti-Bulgarian, and espouses the views of the Greeks and the Turks as warmly as he formerly opposed them. He has made a great many dismissals, and the dismissed persons have undoubtedly gone across the frontier and taken service under Prince Battenberg. I have the honour to be personally acquainted with some of them, and I can testify that they are able men, who stood the brunt of long years of oppression and persecution, and who will labour in the good cause, none the less strenuously for the circumstance that they have been driven from their homes once more. The editors of the Turkish journals, who never can see one inch beyond their noses, are loudly proclaiming the wisdom of those who separated Bulgaria from Eastern Roumelia, and are declaring that Eastern Roumelia will be to Turkey a bulwark against Bulgaria and Russia. Nothing can be more erroneous. When the right time comes, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia will march side by side upon Adrianople, and Prince Vogorides, who thinks, or pretends to think, that he is averting this crisis, is in reality precipitating it.

We continue to be deluged with reports of the appointment of Commissions to study reforms of various kinds. Nothing will come of any one of these Commissions, which are merely so many excuses for delay, and so I shall not attempt to describe their professed objects. They are composed of men who know nothing, who have done nothing, and will never do anything.

Of general news there is but little. The new Grand Shereef of Mecca was prevented by stress of weather from reaching Mecca in time for the Bairam. The Shaikh Obeidoullah makes professions of his intention to reside in Mosul with his family, but is still on "his native heath," and if Persian news can be relied on, has been calling on the Kurds to shake off the Persian yoke. Lastly the following Parisian journals—the *Temps*, the *Siècle*, and the *Const tutionnel*—have been interdicted from entering the Turkish Empire. The *Journal des Debats*, and the *Republique Francaise* were already under the ban; but the interdict is a mere *brutum fulmen*. The papers all come in through the French Post Office, and circulate freely.

THE SEWERAGE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appeared in your issue of the 27th inst. over the initial "H," I beg leave to point out that the statement to the effect that "the drainage of Church Gate-street is on the principles of the new system," is incorrect, inasmuch as, the sewer in that street is not provided with either flushing arrangements, ventilating shafts, or properly constructed house-connections. Added to these disadvantages, the sewer is constructed for the admission of both storm waters and sewage, and is consequently of too large a capacity to carry the small quantity of sewage wh[illegible] along it during the eight months of the dry se[illegible] with sufficient velocity to secure freedom f[illegible] deposit and an efficient scour.—Yours, &c.,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

November 28.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 2ND BENGAL N. I.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nov. 28.

A grand review of troops was held this morning. Three batteries of Artillery, two regiments of Native Cavalry, three regiments of British Infantry and two of Native Infantry were present. After the review, the Viceroy presented new colours to the 2nd Bengal N. I., and in doing so he said the regiment had been enrolled not far short of a century, and had distinguished itself in various battles. It served in the Afghan war and was faithful in the mutiny; and had acquitted itself on all occasions with distinction. He entrusted the regiment with new colours in full confidence that it would keep them unstained. The regiment had an old and noble reputation which it must maintain, so that in coming years when another Viceroy had to renew the colours, he might deliver them to a regiment worthy of the honoured charge. The Viceroy then, addressing all the regiments returned from Egypt, said he welcomed them back and assured them that Her Majesty the Queen fully appreciated their services. By last mail His Excellency received Her Majesty's letter stating that she was proud of and thankful to the troops for their brave and splendid conduct in Egypt.

H. E. the Viceroy visited the Canning College this afternoon. The college was founded by the Oudh Talukdars in memory of Lord Canning and for the education exclusively of their own children.

BISHOP MYLNE ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 28.

The Bishop of Bombay arrived here on the 21st inst. with his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lochee, and left this morning for Bombay. We have rain here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER OUTRAGES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

One of the jurymen in the trial of Michael Walsh, who was sentenced to death last September for shooting Constable Kavanagh at Letterfrack, County Galway, was stabbed yesterday by two assassins in Dublin and mortally wounded. The assassins effected their escape in a car.

A bailiff was stabbed later on in Dublin yesterday.

ARMING OF THE POLICE FORCE IN DUBLIN.

Extra police have been employed in Dublin and the whole force is now armed with revolvers.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

Negotiations have been broken off between France and Madagascar.

The Envoys from the Queen of Madagascar arrived in London yesterday.

LORD SALISBURY IN MIDLOTHIAN.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh after several days stumping in Midlothian.

THE PROCEDURE BILL.

The thirteenth resolution of the Procedure Bill has been adopted by the House of Commons.

NEW TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.

Assim Pasha has been appointed Minister for Foreign affairs.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 26th.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, on the evening of the 26th inst.

MALTA, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 26th inst.

SUEZ, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Milton left here on the evening of the 25th inst.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

Mail steamers Gwalior, from China, and Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

I. G. steamer Tigris, in tow with Tenasserim, left for Rangoon.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅝
4½ per cent. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¾
Bar Silver	51⅛

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 27.

At 10 p.m.	76·4

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

„ 6 a.m.	74·3
„ 10 a.m.	80·1
„ 2 p.m.	80·6
„ 4 p.m.	81·0

A SMART shower of rain fell in Bombay between five and six o'clock yesterday morning. We see yesterday's Poona papers state that there has been copious rain at Sholapoor, Pundurpoor, Kaladghee, and Barsee since Saturday. There was also rain in the Ahmednuggur and Poona Collectorates.

HERR BANDMANN attended yesterday before Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, with an affidavit that Arthur McCulloch, the person against whom he obtained a decree on Monday, was about to leave Bombay. He, therefore, asked for the committal of Mr. McCulloch. His honour refused the application.

THE presence of the lady Sanskritist, Pundita Ramabai, in Bombay, is attracting much attention in native circles. She has delivered several lectures during her stay here, and is to lecture again this evening, by invitation of the Guzerati Social Union, on "Duties of Women." The lecture is addressed specially to native ladies.

A SERIOUS collision occurred off the Sandheads on the 23rd instant between the sailing ship Thalatta and the steam tug Bombay. The tug was sunk, but her crew were saved. The Thalatta, it appears, ran down the tug while the smaller vessel was at anchor. The Bombay sank an hour after the collision.

THE following Government offices are added to the list already published of departments in which clerkships are to be conferred according to the results of competitive examination, namely, the offices of the Surveyor General of India, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, Accountant General, Military Department, Director General of Telegraphs, and Press Commissioner.

A CONTEMPORARY complains that its "Special Correspondent in the Egyptian Campaign, the irregularity of whose contributions was both perplexing and inexplicable at the time, has safely received from the postal authorities at Alexandria a batch of his own letters addressed to the office of this paper." One or two of our special correspondent's letters went astray, and did not come to hand till the events described in them were so much a matter of history that they were of no value to us.

THE crop and weather reports for the several provinces, for the week ended on the 21st inst., show that the general condition of affairs continues satisfactory. The Bombay report we received on Thursday last. Of the other Presidencies, Bengal appears to be the most highly favoured. There is no complaint of want of rain or damage to the crops from any cause, and prospects are pronounced "everywhere promising." In Mysore and Coorg, the bad season of last year has been followed by bumper crops this year, and all that the cultivators want, at present, is a break in the weather for harvesting. Very favourable reports come also from the Central India States, Berar and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Assam, and Nepal. In Berar, cotton picking is in progress; no information as to the outturn, or quality of the crop, is given. In Madras, though the general prospects are good, the harvest already reaped is reported in several talukas below the average, and rain is wanted here and there for the standing crops. In one or two districts of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, also, rain is wanted where there is no irrigation; but here again, taking the provinces as a whole, crop prospects generally are decidedly good.

THE Poona bankers, in the memorial on the subject of the proposed Agricultural Bank which they presented to His Excellency the Governor the other day, ask that instalments due to the bank may be made a first charge upon the land after the Government assessment, and may be collected through the Revenue officers like the tagai advances made by Government; and further that stamp duties, Court fees, and registration fees upon all operations of the bank may be remitted. In consideration of these privileges, they express their willingness to undertake not to charge more than 12 per cent. interest upon advances to the ryots; and they will keep their account books in a form prescribed by Government, and submit them for inspection and audit to any officer appointed by Government for the purpose. The Governor, in his reply to the memorial, as reported in a Poona paper, said he took a personal interest in the scheme. He had had experience of precisely similar joint-stock institutions in Australia and New Zealand, that were now working independently of the Government assistance which would be cordially afforded, at the commencement, to encourage and support the rise and progress of similarly beneficent organisations in India. But the great drawback in this country is the *insecurity* attached to investments, and the consequently abnormally *high rates of interest* charged on the loan raised. Such insecurity being replaced by security arising from a species of Government guarantee, would reduce the risk complained of, and would, His Excellency trusted, occasion a proportionate diminution in the rate of interest charged of from *nine* to *six* per cent. per annum.

AN up-country paper objects to the Post Office announcement that "Government stock notes for Rs. 12-8, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50 are obtainable throughout India by application at the Post Office, except in places noted in the margin." The exceptions enumerated are:—"The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, British Burmah, within native territory, the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay." It certainly does seem "a little premature to say the notes are to be had 'throughout India.'"

THE appointment of Mr. Justice Tyrrell to a permanent judgeship on the High Court Bench of the North-West Provinces ousts the native judge, Mr. Syed Mahmoud, who has also been officiating, and who was believed in some quarters to be in the running for the *pucka* appointment. The Allahabad paper has a diplomatic sort of article on the subject, in which it remarks that "Mr. Oldfield's return rendered it absolutely necessary to decide a question which has long been left unsettled by reason of the peculiar embarrassments surrounding it. The Secretary of State some time ago declared that the present opportunity must be taken to appoint a native judge to the North-West Court, and on an imperfect knowledge of the circumstances that declaration was perfectly reasonable. But Mr. Tyrrell had for some time already been officiating as a Judge of the Court, and the required native Judge could only have been put in by turning him out. The difficulty was shirked as long as possible, and a settlement was postponed by bringing in Mr. Mahmoud on an officiating appointment; but Mr. Oldfield's return, as we say, brought matters to a crisis; it was impossible that both the officiating Judges could remain in the Court. Nothing therefore was to be gained by putting off the appointment of the permanent Judge any longer, and the selection has been made in accordance with the view which the warmest champions of the native interest as well as the Anglo-Indian public will approve if they are within the circle of knowledge as regards the whole circumstances of the case. The selection made is no reproach to Mr. Mahmoud; for whoever had been in question, it would have been a defiance of the proprieties involved to have deposed Mr. Tyrrell. It is unnecessary to say more. There can be no doubt that at the next vacancy in the Court Mr. Mahmoud ought to be brought in, but it was impossible,—worse luck for litigants,—to bring in both him and Mr. Tyrrell at the same time."

THE Lahore paper publishes a report of some curious deliberations which engaged the attention of the local Bar in solemn conclave assembled on a recent occasion. In the first place, the "members of the Bar present" denounced "the practice of employing touts," and determined that every effort should be made with a view to its suppression. Secondly, "the practice of sending servants, or agents, to the railway stations or other public places, with a view to securing suitors or clients arriving at Lahore"—much in the same way apparently, that the polite Portuguese gentleman from Watson's Hotel and the representatives of rival establishments wait upon gentlemen arriving by train at Boree-bunder—was voted "objectionable, and one which ought not to be allowed." Altogether ten resolutions were adopted, the remaining eight being devoted to carrying into effect the principle of action laid down in the first two. Evidently there is a strong feeling that drastic measures are required to purge out some serious evil, for the learned gentlemen who were present agreed not only "that no member of the Bar shall employ, in any capacity whatever, any person known or reasonably believed to be a *delal*, or tout;" but also that "no member of the Bar shall employ more than three servants for the purposes of his professional business." The emergency was felt to be so serious that an amendment proposed to the last named resolution, giving permission for the employment of more than three servants for special work, was promptly negatived. It was further agreed that "all servants employed by members of the Bar" shall be paid by monthly salary, and not by percentage or share of their employer's income; and a Committee of three was appointed, to which all the members of the Bar present bound themselves to submit, within fourteen days, a list of all servants now in their employ, and to which all future "changes of professional establishment" are to be reported, from time to time, within fourteen days of their occurrence. The Committee will moreover discharge the following functions:—

(*a*). To entertain and investigate any complaints of infringement of any of the above resolutions, or any breach of professional etiquette. (*b*). To take such steps as they may think fit to ensure the observance of the said resolutions. (*c*). To convene such meetings of the bar as may be deemed necessary for the above purposes, provided that in all cases an appeal shall lie from the decision of the committee to a general meeting of the bar, and from the latter, to the Judges of the Chief Court.

The ninth resolution probably affords a clue to the causes which have led to the adoption of these strange rules and regulations:—"That a case having recently occurred, in which a *delal* named Nur Khan has been convicted by Mr. Clifford, Magistrate of Lahore, and which is believed to affect the professional character of a pleader of the Lahore Bar, the judges of the Chief Court be moved to send for the files of the said case, for such action as they may think fit."

WE are asked to explain that no personal allusion to any particular official was intended in the description of a district officer's breakfast which appeared in one of the series of letters we recently published giving an interesting account of a "Voyage in an open boat down the head waters of the Deccan Ganges."

THE question of responsibility for the recent collision near Singapore between H. M. S. Fly and the American ship Sea Witch has been referred to a court of arbitrators, consisting of Lieut. Langdon, R.N., of H. M. S. Pegasus, and Captain Bradbury, Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore, on behalf of the Fly; and Captain Paine of the American ship Rembrandt, and Captain Ray of the American ship Evie J. Ray, on behalf of the Sea Witch; with Captain John Blair, Manager of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, as umpire.

SHANGHAI is going in for a dairy farm on the English system, stocked with English cows, and with an English dairyman in charge. The cows are to be sent out by one of the new China Merchants' Company's steamers, the 'tween deck being reserved for their accommodation.

THE *Japan Herald* says the late trouble with Korea has brought prominently into view the weakness of the Japanese navy, and a movement is on foot to largely augment it.

A LONDON correspondent says that the India Office has warmly taken up the National Anthem movement for India; and correspondence and circulars upon that subject will pass through the department.

THERE is an undoubted change of opinion, the *World* remarks, in political, and especially in parliamentary, circles regarding the character of Arabi. A member of the Government recently said that if Ministers had known four months ago what they know now, the course of affairs would have been very different. "Up till a month ago everybody in this country, the Government included, believed that Arabi was a mixture of the knave and the adventurer. More light has now been thrown on his character, and there is a growing impression that, if not a statesman, he is an enthusiast, not, perhaps, with much grasp of mind, but sincere and honest in his intentions. Arabi undoubtedly misjudged the situation in Egypt. He did not understand the motives of the Western Powers, and he attributed to his own countrymen a degree of political intelligence and patriotic spirit which they did not possess. But all the evidence which is coming to light is favourable to the simplicity and honesty of his motives, and it is not believed now that, whatever may be the technical finding of the Court, he will be hardly dealt with. His own attitude with regard to England has entirely changed, and a temporary banishment will be the severest punishment which he will receive."

MILITARY NEWS.

WE regret to record the death, at Poona, on the 27th instant, of Lieutenant-General C. Graves, C.B., Bombay Cavalry—well-known in racing circles as "Major Crosbie." The following notice appeared in Poona "Station Orders" by Major General Sir John Ross, K. C. B.:—"It is with deep regret that the Major General Commanding the Division announces the death of Lieut.-General J. C. Graves, C. B., late Bombay Cavalry, which melancholy event took place this morning. The funeral procession of the deceased officer will leave the bungalow No. 3, Wanowrie Lines, for Poona Cemetery at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning." The following are General Graves' war services, as given in the Bombay Army List:—

Major General J. C. Graves, C.B., served with the Field Force in Mhyee Kantha in 1839; with the Army in Sind and in Afghanistan above the passes in 1840-41, and was a volunteer with a dismounted Troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry at the storming of Khojuck; with General Nott's Army in 1842, in the advance on Kabul and in the several actions and operations leading to the re-taking and blowing up of Ghuznee and Jellalabad, re-occupation of Kabul and Khelat-i-Ghilzi, and the recovery of Lady Sale, Hostages and Prisoners, distinguished himself when in Command of the Cavalry on rear guard at Jellalabad by a charge with a squadron 3rd Cavalry, cutting up numbers of the enemy (horse shot; received thanks of the Bombay Government); with the same Force as rear guard to the army of Afghanistan under General Pollock (medal and clasp); with the Army in Sind in 1843, at the battle of Hyderabad and subsequent operations till January, 1844 (medal and clasp); with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856-57, at the landing, assault and capture of the Fort of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, at Borazjoon, and action of Khooshab (medal and clasp, Brevet Majority); throughout the Abyssinian campaign in 1867-68 in command of his Regiment and the Cavalry Brigade, at the storming and capture of Magdala (medal and clasp, mentioned in Despatches, Companion of the Bath).

A KURRACHEE paper says that Captain Elliot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, arrived there from Ahmedabad on the 22nd instant, and proceeded the same day to Sibi, where he is posted as Assitant Quartermaster-General, during the ensuing moves of troops in connection with Quetta reliefs.

CAPTAIN G. H. C. STRACEY, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Fort William, a Probationer for the Army Pay Department, and for the appointment of Paymaster to the Battalion, has been obliged to apply for a Medical Board with a view to obtaining leave to England. Captain Stracey had put in about 2 months in the Pay Examiner's office, Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. NEWMARCH, Accountant General, Military Department, returned to Calcutta, from Simla, on the 21st instant.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. E. AITCHISON has returned from special duty in England to the 29th Punjab Native Infantry at Agra.

THE following drafts are expected from home this season:—West Surrey Regiment, 240; Northumberland Fusiliers, 100; Warwickshire Regiment, 140; Liverpool Regiment, 210; West Yorkshire Regiment, 100; Borderers, 180; 4th Bn. Royal Rifles, 200; Wiltshire Regiment, 90; Seaforth Highlanders, 50; Leinster Regiment, 150; 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade, 140; Lincolnshire Regiment, 210; Somersetshire Regiment, 120; South Wales Borderers, 120; Hampshire Regiment, 170; Lancashire Regiment, 110; Gloucestershire Regiment, 190; Scottish Rifles, 50; Dorsetshire Regiment, 150; and Connaught Rangers, 30.

THE Government of India are beginning to realise the importance of the Volunteer movement in India, and are gradually evincing an interest in its expansion.

IN Calcutta, two new companies are being formed from the Bengal Secretariat, the officers being taken from the heads of departments, and if Government would still further countenance the movement by the formation of a Post Office Company, Custom House Company, Military Department Company, and so on, and give the heads of those Departments to understand that they should give every encouragement to those employed under them to become volunteers, there can be little doubt but that the movement would become more popular than it is at present. Bombay and Madras might take up the hint and form a Post Office Company, &c., at once.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, under Major Hutchinson, fell in at 6-30 a. m. on Sunday, the 26th instant, at their headquarters, 6, Lindsay-street, and marched to St. John's Church for Divine Service.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LESLIE, Inspector-General of Royal Artillery in India, inspected the E-2 R. A. at Kurrachee in shell firing practice on the 23rd instant.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a European District Court-martial held at Kirkee on 20th November, Private William Butler, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, was arraigned upon the following charge—that at Kirkee on 9th November, when posted as a sentry on No. 4 post, Gun Powder Factory Guard, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p.m., he was asleep on his post. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for forty-two days. The sentence has been confirmed by Major General Sir John Ross, Commanding Poona Division.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE following members of the Bombay Volunteer Corps have won the prizes stated in the Southern India Rifle Association Volunteers' match, open to Volunteers throughout India. The highest possible score was 70—seven shots each at 500 and 600 yards:—

Prize	Rs.		Score.
1st.	100*	Vol. Warne, B Co., Bombay	64
3rd.	50	Corpl. Clabby, G Co., Poona	62
14th.	20	Capt. Phillips, G Co., Poona	59
17th.	10	Lieut. Whitehead, D Co., Bombay	58
23rd.	10	Vol. C. Major, D Co., Bombay	57

* And the National Rifle Association's (England) silver medal, entitling the holder to shoot for the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon whenever he may be able to attend.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following scores were made at the Peshawar branch meeting:—

MATCH I.—200 yds.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	28
Pte. Bowden	28
Cr. Sergt. Griffiths	26
MATCH II.—500 yds.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	33
Sergt. Instr. Hughes	33
Pte. Bowden	31
MATCH III.—600 & 700 yds	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	61
Pte. Lawrence	54
Pte. Thomas	47
MATCH IV.—The Kolhapore Regent's Cup, 200 and 500 yds.	
Pte. Rye	58
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	58
Pte. Bowden	58
MATCH V.—The Governor's Prize, 800 yds.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	38
Pte. Thomas	37
Sergt. Instr. Hughes	36
MATCH VI.—The Nizam's Prize, 900 yds.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	38
Pte. Field	34
Cr. Sergt. Griffiths	31
MATCH VII.—The Rutlam Prize, 500 & 600 yds.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	59
Cr. Sergt. Griffiths	51
Sergt. Instr. Hughes	50
MATCH VIII.—The Gaekwar's Prize, 800 & 900 yds.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	55
Pte. Thomas	54
Sergt. Instr. Hughes	46
MATCH IX.—800 & 900 yds.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	82
Sergt. Instr. Hughes	77
Cr. Sergt. Griffiths	76
MATCH X.—The Viceroy's Prize, 1,000 yds.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	46
Cr. Sergt. Griffiths	41
Pte. Lawrence	39
AGGREGATES—CHAMPIONSHIP.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	498
Sergt. Instr. Hughes	410
Pte. Bowden	384
N. R. A. MEDAL.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	218
Pte. Bowden	185
Sergt. Instr. Hughes	181
N. I. R. A. MEDAL.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	152
Cr. Sergt. Griffiths	127
Sergt. Instr. Hughes	121
S. I. R. A. MEDAL.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	178
Pte. Bowden	167
Cr. Sergt. Griffiths	154
H. R. A. MEDAL.	
Cr. Sergt. Grubb	192
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A METEOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be glad to know whether any of your readers, or others, happened to see a beautifully brilliant meteor which fell this afternoon at about 5-25 B. T. in the north-east, almost perpendicularly. I saw it while playing badminton, and it was visible for fully six seconds. By the end of that time it was not far off the horizon. It left a gorgeous trail behind, but which very rapidly disappeared. Unfortunately, owing to the presence of a large, but almost transparent, cloud, it was shorn to a certain extent of its splendour, but this did not prevent its silvery brilliancy being very discernible.

J. KLINGELHOFER.

Nov. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th November, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·774
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p.m.)	84·9
Minimum do. do. read at 10½ a. m.)	70·6
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	254
Fall of Rain*	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
„ „ „ year	69·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10½ a. m. of the 28th	0·02

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.—The small cyclonic depression in the south is slowly filling up, and at the same time travelling westward across the Peninsula. Its centre is now near Bangalore. North-westerly winds are blowing on the Malabar side, and southerly winds on the Coromandel side. Over the north of the Bay of Bengal strong north-east winds prevail. The weather is rather cloudy, and the rainfall has been heavy at Madras. The sea is rough in the south of the Bay. Rain to-day, Masulipatam, 4½ inches; Vizagapatam, 2½ inches; Bangalore, 2¼ inches; and Bellary, 1 inch. Previously Vellore had 6 inches; Cuddapah, 2¾ inches; and Salem, 1 inch.

Nov. 26.—The small depression continues its progress westward, and now lies near Bellary. It is growing slighter, and the pressure is increasing except in some places in the south-west of the Peninsula. The wind is south-easterly in Madras, and north-easterly generally elsewhere. The sky is cloudy and the air damp, except in the Punjab and north of Bombay, and rain is general in the south and central provinces. Rain to-day: Vizagapatam, 4½ inches: Seoni, 2¼ inches; Bellary, Madura, and Cochin, ¾ inch; Sutna, Masulipatam, and Bangalore, ½ inch. Previously, Vellore, 2¼ inches; Rajahmundry, 2 inches; Gooti, ¾ inch; and Salem, ½ inch.

Nov. 27.—The barometer has risen, except at a few stations in Central and South-Western India, and the pressure is high all over Northern India, but low in the south, so that though south-easterly winds prevail on the Coromandel coast and across to Belgaum, the wind continues generally north-easterly. The weather is dark, cloudy, and damp, except in the north-west, and rain, though light, has been general. Rain today: Patna, Seoni, and Gopalpore, over 1 inch; Benares, Jubbulpore, Sutna, Sholapur, Vizagapatam, Madura and Tounghoo, between ½ and 1 inch. Previously: Amraoti had ¾ inch; Saugor, Akola, Secunderabad and Salem, ½ inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(28TH NOVEMBER.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	30·107	76·9	ENE	20	0·00
Surat	29·962	77·0	ENE	14	0·00
Bombay	·939	80·1	NE	9	0·02
Ratnagiri	·925	84·9	S W moderate	..	0·00
Karwar	·931	79·6	W moderate	..	0·00
Mangalore	·952	78·9	calm	2	0·20
Calicut	·918	80·7	W	6	0·30
Cochin	·918	81·1	N	1	0·47
Masulipatam	·984	79·8	ENE	8	0·50
Madras	·962	83·3	ENE	5	0·05
Negapatam	·928	82·9	E	...	0·00

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

THE following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 21st November:—

Madras.—No rain at Ganjam; general prospects good.

Bombay.—Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi completed in some districts and still in progress in the rest; rabi crop suffering for want of rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Kaladgi, and Belgaum; elsewhere good; locusts in parts of Nasik, Satara and Colaba; fever and cattle disease in the same districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week; cold weather appears to have set in all parts of these provinces; earlier sorts of amun rice being reaped in places, and the crop is expected on an average to be a fair one; rabi sowing progressing with vigour, and prospects everywhere promising; prospects of sugar-cane also very favourable; prevalence of fever reported from several districts, and cases of cholera from a few only.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—No rain during the week; more rain wanted in Lucknow and Almorah; rabi sowings completed in eastern and progressing in western districts; general health good and prices steady; slight cattle disease in Kumaon, Meerut, and Partabgarh.

Punjab.—The health of the Province and prospects of crops are generally good.

Central Provinces.—Days warm, mornings and evenings cool; prospects of crops favourable; fever still reported from most districts; prices stationary.

British Burmah.—A little cholera in Akyab and Henzada, otherwise public health good; crop prospects good elsewhere.

Assam—Weather seasonable; mornings and nights foggy; prospects of crops and public health good.

Mysore and Coorg.—Crops generally in good condition; rain was general throughout the Mysore State; a break in the weather is needed for harvesting of ragi crop; sowing operations in active progress; fair, though the water-supply in tanks in some districts is below the average; public health good; prices unaltered.

Berar and Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crops nearly concluded; reaping of abi crops commenced; standing crops thriving; cholera has broken out in some places; prices—wheat 17, common rice 10¾, white jowari 28¾, yellow jowari 35¼, and tur 27¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India States.—Health good; weather cool; prospects favourable.

Rajputana.—Crops progressing favourably; opium fields being prepared; health good.

Nepal—Fine weather; the rice harvest is good throughout the country.

CENTRAL INDIA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 26.

THIS healthy little cantonment has just recovered the excitement occasioned by the festival of the Mohurrum, which came to a close on the 22nd inst. All the ceremonials passed off in a most satisfactory manner. The arrangements for the safe conduct of this festival were most efficient; each regiment in camp had a commissioned officer and guard detailed for immediate action in case of a disturbance, and the Native Infantry furnished a guard of 30 rank and file under a native officer to accompany the Taboots during the procession, and to assist the police in the preservation of order. The Cazee at Mhow, an enlightened young man and rigid sectarian, who was formerly Persian translator to Government at Kandahar, avows that this will be the last demonstration of the kind, and that as the construction of Tajiahs and Poondahs and their attendant rowdisms are not prescribed in the Koran, they will therefore not be allowed by him here henceforth. What a happy individual for Sir Frank Souter to secure for Bombay.

Colonel C. M. Griffith, acting Cantonment Magistrate, will leave Mhow on the 1st proximo for Quetta to assume charge of his new office, and we wish him all that is good, but regret deeply the loss of a true gentleman, and a clever and just judge.

The weather has become very cold and cloudy under a sharp N. E. wind, and slight rain has fallen. Fever is prevalent, otherwise the health of the district is good. Harvesting of the kharif crops is not completed yet, and rabi sowings are in progress. The sugar-cane crop is luxuriant. The failure of five or six native firms in Indore, owing to the fall in opium, had its effect on the Mhow Bazaar, and sent one tottering house of business to the wall for 1¼ lakh.

H. H. Maharajah Holkar left Gwarada on the 24th instant on tour through the Districts, and will be in camp for two months. Mr. Rughunath Rao Gharpooray, a native of high abilities and a good English scholar, who is entrusted with the responsible duties of Conservator of His Highness's Forests, accompanies him to assist His Highness in a close examination of the Revenue system at present in force, and the assessment of land taxes. His Highness is very patient in personally hearing all cases and complaints, and redressing grievances among the cultivators, who are never refused audience.

The pilgrims to Mandhatta for the Onkarji fair, which was held on the 25th instant, were below the average number this year, which may be accounted for by the opening of the railway to Ajmere having no doubt induced some of the Central India pilgrims to visit the shrine at Pokah, one of equal sanctity.

Considerable discontent prevails among the railway employés here, who have not received their pay for the month of October last; and a strike among them would not be a surprise. Who is to blame?

Dullals, or native brokers, make themselves very useful to bodies of pilgrims whose ignorance of the outer world render them helpless on a railway. The Dullals come to the rescue and remove all difficulties, and ease the poor travellers of all their spare coin in the most prompt and business-like manner. Their cupidity, however, sometimes tempts them to increase their gains by defrauding the Railway Company, and one of them, named Oonkar Lal, formerly employed on the Railway, was charged with an offence of this nature before the Second Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Indore, and on conviction was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75. Credit is due to the station master at Indore for the detection of the case, and to the Superintendent of Railway Police for the prompt and searching inquiry which resulted in this conviction.

Captain Neeld's inexhaustible novelties at the weekly Gymkhana have never failed to draw large attendances, and the progamme for Thursday evening next, the 30th instant, is full of promise of amusement. Last week's pleasure was somewhat marred by the occurrence of a serious though unavoidable accident. A runaway horse from the course collided with a native policeman who was on duty keeping the spectators within bounds, and the man was severely injured in the head, face and chest; but I am happy to say he is convalescent now, a result far beyond expectation when he was admitted into hospital.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

FACTORY LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of the 17th instant contains a letter from "S. H. H." on the adoption of the electric light by some of the cotton mills in Bombay, and your correspondent is indignant at the "covetous mill-owners" who work extra hours at night "for their own gains," to the detriment of the health of their employés. Now, while we must all admire the disinterested philanthropy of "S. H. H.," still it would be as well, perhaps, for his own sake if before giving vent to these sensational outbursts he would take the trouble to ascertain something of the facts he is discussing—the iniquities he is denouncing; otherwise his eloquence is apt to get the better of his judgment, and people may be inclined to doubt his sincerity. This is what has happened in the present instance. For, in the first place, your correspondent should be aware that no Act, in England or elsewhere, prevents adults from working any hours they please, and probably any attempt at legislation on such a subject would be regarded by most people as a grave infringement of their liberties. In advocating such a measure, therefore, your correspondent writes indiscreetly. The Factory Act was framed for the protection of women and children, and no one will deny that it is a very necessary and useful measure. But with regard to adults the case is altogether different, and any attempt to restrict the hours of labour, provided the remuneration were adequate, would, as I have said, be regarded as altogether arbitrary. I cannot allow that the case differs at all materially as between the European factory-hand and his Indian brother. For it is well known that where one European is employed in a Lancashire mill, you are obliged to employ two natives in an Indian concern. Indeed, if the truth were generally known, I suspect there are many far harder lives spent every day in our midst than those passed within the walls of a cotton factory. You have only to take a stroll at any hour of the day through some of the native bazaars of the city where the various handicrafts are practised to be convinced of this.

But again, the only mill in Bombay (of which I am aware) at present lighted by electricity is the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill at Chinchpoogly; and this, I understand, does not work more than three or four hours extra per day. That the electric light will eventually be largely adopted by the mills in Bombay I have not a doubt. This, so far as I can ascertain, has been the experience elsewhere, both in Europe and America, and I may add, in India too. I am informed there are at this moment no less than fifteen or sixteen mills in India already lighted by electricity: as instance the Muir Mills (Cawnpore), the Nagpore Mills (Central India), the Howrah, Dunbar, Camperdown, Serajgunge, Messrs. Ralli Bros. Mill, Burn and Co.'s, Marillier and Co.'s, all on the Calcutta side; and in Rangoon the rice mills of Messrs. Bullock Brothers, Mohr Bros., Strang, Steel and Co., Rowetta and Co., not to mention the Government jail, which alone has 40 "arc" lights. So that you see, although we style ourselves *Prima in Indis*, we are still behind other parts of India in some respects. But what has prevailed elsewhere will prevail in Bombay. The mill hands have hitherto been considered, as a class, quite capable of taking care of themselves, and I doubt not, could their voice be heard, they would be the first to resent the mistaken efforts of "S.H.H." as an unnecessary interference. Your correspondent seems to regard mill-owners as a set of sanguinary ruffians who are endeavouring to drain the very life-blood from the veins of their helpless victims—the "deplorably neglected," the "overloaded and overworked" "animals" (for he calls men "animals"), engaged in our cotton industry. But sensible men will, I think, take a different view, and estimate at its true worth such pretended philanthropy. If it be not uncharitable to attempt to gauge the personality of "S. H. H.," and were I to hazard a guess, I should say the letter contains internal evidence of having emanated from one of the following sources, namely, from a mill-owner himself who, jealous of the advantage scored by his more enterprising rivals who have adopted the electric light, and unwilling himself to incur the expense, would fain hinder an extension of the movement whereby he might be compelled to do so; or, it may be the letter comes from an interested party of some kind. "S. H. H." speaks of the "highly paid agents" of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and then he calls man an "aminal";—perhaps he is seeking to place himself forward as an eligible candidate for one of these "highly paid" appointments; or, it may be that he is interested in gas companies and beholds with chagrin and disappointment, rendered the more so by his impotence to check it, the steady supersession of the old illuminant by the new. In such a case "S. H. H." cannot fail to engage the profound sympathy of all right-minded persons. But, let me assure him, he had better make up his mind to the inevitable, and, if possible, let him endeavour to persuade those who are now supplying us with gas to improve its quality, and by this means postpone as far as possible the evil day.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Gaiety Theatre: "Colleen Bawn," 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday. Punjaub (s), from Kurrachee, and Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday. British King (s), for Liverpool.

THE Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will not play at the Apollo-bunder this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hampshire entered, and the s. s. British King left, the dock on Monday; and the s. s. Venetia left it yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Old Memonwada fair will commence to-morrow (Thursday), and continue for five successive days.

A VAGRANT.—Michael Tomey, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the Masonic festival, which was to have been held by the Grand Lodge of India under the Scottish Constitution, has been unavoidably postponed.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Shewram Gopal, aged 20, was charged before Mr. Webb with stealing three pictures belonging to Nursoo woman, and on convition was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Rahimbux Currimbux and Ibrahim Hoosein, Mahomedan lads, stood charged before Mr. Webb, the first prisoner with the theft of some silver ornaments, and the second with stealing a fowl. The magistrate sentenced them to receive six stripes each.

THEFT OF CHAIRS.—Cursetjee Ruttonjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb upon two separate charges of theft of four chairs, valued at Rs. 7-8, the property of Jamsetjee Burjurjee and Dinshaw Pallonjee. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Dawood Rahim, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession a set of nine silver buttons with chain attached, valued at Rs. 3-8, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Antone John Fernandez, aged 34 years. Deceased was a painter in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the evening previous, while returning from his work, he suddenly dropped down in the road, and died immediately after. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

D COMPANY B. V. R. MARCH OUT TO VICTORIA GARDENS.—General Carnegy, commanding the District, has intimated his intention of being present and inspecting D Company. Every member is therefore requested to attend. The Company fall in at Byculla Club sheds at 8 o'clock (Bombay time). All body-guards of the company are invited. The Gardens, the use of which has been granted by the Municipal Commissioner, will be illuminated.

THEFT.—Poorunram Anunt was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to steal from the person of Guya, a girl aged seven years, a silver neck ornament of the value of Rs. 10. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Bhickoo Balsett was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Dhondoo Krishna. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Thomas Phillips, a seaman, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Holmes, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Another seaman, named John McCabe, was charged before the same magistrate with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. They were both convicted, and the first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default to undergo seven days' imprisonment, and the second accused was warned and discharged.

BOMBAY BRANCH EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was held in the evening of the 27th inst. when the following business was transacted. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the amendments of the Municipal Act in view of the local self-government resolution of the Viceroy. Another sub-committee of doctors was appointed to consider the Pharmacy Bill, and to communicate with the Ayoor Veda Sodhak Mundli to know their views. Further it was resolved that, with a desire to help in securing success to the scheme of local self-government as laid down by the Viceroy, the committee do enter into communication with other societies or associations that are working in direct connection with the districts for the purpose, and ask them in what way this committee could best co-operate with them.

NATIVE LADIES' INSTITUTION.—We are requested to state that Pandita Ramabai will hold a meeting in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) on Thursday next for the institution of a ladies' association in Bombay, to be called the Arya Mahila Samaj. The meeting will be open to ladies only.—*Indu Prakash.*

CURIOUS ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Punjaub arrived in Kurrachee Harbour from Bombay on the afternoon of the 18th instant. When the vessel's engines were reversed in order to ease her up to the moorings, the steamer's propeller split clean in two at the base, and the halves fell clear each side of the shaft to the bottom of the harbour. It would appear from recent examination of the broken fan that there was a "manufacturer's fault" in it. The Panjaub will have either to be towed to Bombay, or a new propeller will have to be despatched from that port to her at Kurrachee as she is without a spare screw on board, nor, indeed, is there such a thing to be had in Kurrachee. Since writing the above, we learn that the Punjaub proceeds to Bombay to-day (Nov. 24) in tow of the s. s. Euphrates.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th November, 1882, was 76,499 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 20,003. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

—	Week ending 18th Nov., 1882.	Week ending 19th Nov., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	17,275	12,329	4,946	..
Amount Rs.	11,130	8,780	2,350	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	36,694	37,855	..	1,161
Amount Rs.	10,177	10,498	..	321
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	14,402	11,485	2,917	..
Amount Rs.	4,605	3,422	1,183	..
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	..	312	...	312
Amount Rs.	..	868	..	868
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	15,801	9,326	6,475	..
Amount Rs.	12,158	8,230	3,928	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	43,170	53,793	..	10,623
Amount Rs.	8,320	5,624	2,696	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	42,619	13,931	28,688	..
Amount Rs.	15,731	5,342	10,389	...
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	6,896	9,464	..	2,568
Amount Rs.	3,484	5,079	..	1,595
S. R. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	10,249	10,833	..	584
Amount Rs.	4,362	9,507	..	5,145
FIREWOOD—				
Weight Mds.	30,752	818	29,934	..
Amount Rs.	5,142	85	5,057	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	8,146	7,631	515	..
Amount Rs.	5,618	4,550	1,068	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	113,196	94,924	18,272	..
Amount Rs.	38,341	37,080	1,261	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	339,200	262,701	76,499	..
Amount Rs.	119,068	99,065	20,003	..

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRALIA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Australia. Commander D. C. Campbell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, which port she left on the 28th Oct., with the following passengers:—

Mr. Alston.
Capt. Atkinson.
Miss Driver.
Mrs. Dunbar and child.
Miss Dunbar.
Dr. Grant.
Mrs. Grant.
Mrs. Jacob.
Mrs. Kenworthy and child.
Mrs. Lloyd.
Miss Maxwell.
Mr. McLaughlin.

Mrs. McLaughlin child and Servant.
Miss Macgregor.
Colonel Strong.
Mrs. Strong and child.
Mr. Silcock.
Mrs. Silcock two children and servant.
Mrs. Tregear.
Miss Taylor.
Mrs. Begg and child.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH Nov. 1882.

6-30 p. m.—Madras time Choral even song and Sermons. Hymns 403, 439, 441.

THURSDAY, 30TH Nov. 1882.

St. Andrew Apostle and Martyr,

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7-30 and in the evening 5-30 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s. s. Merton Hall in the Prince's Dock at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening.

Captains, Officers and Seamen are cordially invited to attend.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

WATER SUPPLY TO MOSQUES.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a deputation from the committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam waited upon Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, at the Municipal hall, for the purpose of representing to him the views of the Mahomedan community in reference to the supply of water to mosques in the city. The Hon'ble Budroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, Hajee Mahomed Goolam Moonshee, Mr. Mirza Moosa Cowser, and eight other gentlemen were present. The deputation, of which Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Cumroodin acted as spokesmen, told the Commissioner that, at a meeting of Mahomedans lately held, at which the principal *mootvullees* of mosques attended, it was ascertained that they were altogether averse to being supplied water through meters. The deputation therefore asked that meters should not be put up at the mosques; and that the present rate for water be continued if it could not be dispensed with altogether. They urged that, if it was known throughout their community that water was not to be charged for through the instrumentality of meters, the Mahomedans would raise no objection to the fixing of meters in this case. Mr. Ollivant replied that by fixing meters in some instances, he had been able to ascertain that a quantity of water, that was unconsciously wasted, could be husbanded. He would see if it was possible to give the water to mosques and other charitable institutions at a nominal rate or without any charge at all; but he intended to allow matters to remain as they were until the end of the year; and by that time he would be able to come to a decision on the question. He would give timely notice of his proceedings, and if it was found necessary to further discuss the matter, he would be happy to do so on a future occasion. The deputation then withdrew.

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case Thomas Goulden *versus* Mrs. and Mr. A. B. Duggan was resumed, in which the defendants are charged under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, with bigamy.

Mr. Gunputrao Sadasewjee, Pleader High Court, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Little, of Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Gunputrao said that the witness he intended to call for the prosecution is still engaged in the Criminal Session Court; however, he will dispense with his evidence and not delay the proceedings.

Mr. Little then addressed the Court on behalf of the defence and contended that the prosecutor and Mrs. Goulden were separated for seven years, and that his wife believed him to be dead, and under such apprehension she married Mr. Duggan in good faith. The prosecutor forfeited his rights as a husband because he had not supported her for many years. He would call two more witnesses to show that they heard of Goulden's death.

A Parsee liquor shop-keeper, and a Parsee carpenter who had known the prosecutor while residing at Mazagon, were examined. Their evidence went to show that they had heard Goulden was dead about four or five years ago up-country.

Mr. Gunputrao then briefly addressed the court, after which His Worship said he will consider the matter and deliver his decision this day at 11 a.m.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST and a Special Jury.)

MURDER OF A BOY FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

LUXIMON BALOO, Gunnoo Rowjee and Dharma Barik were indicted for the murder of a boy named Shiva Bablia, caused by throwing him into a well. The special jury consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. F. D. Parker (foreman), Govind Balkrishna, G. C. Gilder, J. Westlake, W. Pendlebury, Framjee Eduljee Davar, Silas M. Moses, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, and G. Manson.

The following jurors were challenged:—Messrs. G. K. Remington, Wilson Bell, Damodar Heerjee and Percy Benn.

Mr. W. B. Fellows, a special juror, was fined Rs. 50 by his Lordship for non-attendance. Other jurors, who were absent, had sent in medical certificates.

The Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for prisoner No. 1, and Mr. Fox defended the second and third prisoners.

The Advocate-General opened the proceedings by premising that the grave responsibility which always rested on jurors in trying a case of murder was greatly enhanced in the present trial, where, in the absence of any eye-witnesses to depose to the crime with which the prisoners were charged, they would have to go entirely upon circumstantial evidence. The facts of the case are briefly these. On the morning of Friday, the 15th September, Chewoo, the mother of Shiva Bablia, saw her son in his usual state of health with the prisoners. She left her house for the mill in which she was employed, and did not return till about noon that day. On her return she did not find Shiva, and it was not till the morning of Monday, the 18th September, that she saw the dead body of her son. Two days after the murder, a cultivator, who was working in his field, happened to look into the well, which was close by saw the body floating on the water. He at once gave information to the police, who took out the body the next morning. The hands and feet were found tied by a string. When he was last seen alive, the boy had on him a cap, a waistcoat, a dhotur, a waist-chain and ear-rings. But when the corpse was taken out of the well, none of these articles were found on him, save the dhotur. The ornaments were pledged, through a woman named Cashee, to a Marwady for Rs. 9-8. Another woman, Esoo, who was for some time in Luximon's keeping, had quarrelled with him some days before, because he did not supply her with sufficient money. Luximon had then told her that he would shortly find money for her, and he, after the affair, was in a position to give her Rs. 5-8. The three prisoners were arrested by Superintendent Chislett. Two of them admitted having taken the waist-chain from the person of the deceased, and pledged it to a Marwady. The prisoners appear to have enticed the boy to go with them to a well on the Worlee flats. Here he was bound hands and feet, and thrown into the well.

The mother of the murdered boy, a widow, was the first witness examined for the prosecution. When the apparels worn by her son were shown to her, she turned away from them in tears, and was with some difficulty persuaded to identify the articles. She said that her son had a waist-chain and ear-rings on him, worth about Rs. 15, when she last saw him alive. She had seen the three prisoners and her son sitting together in a liquor-shop near her house. She also had seen another boy, Gcvind, in the company of the prisoners. On her return from work in the evening, she asked of the prisoner Luximon where her son was. He replied that he did not know. She instituted inquiries, and went to a relative to see if the boy was there; and failing to find him anywhere, gave information to the police. When she at last saw him, he was dead, being taken out of a well, into which he had been thrown bound hands and feet. The deceased knew to swim.

Govind Raghoo, a Hindoo lad, said he knew the prisoners and the boy Shiva. He saw the four persons at a liquor-shop. The party left the shop, and witness went some distance with them. The first prisoner asked witness if he had wristlets and waist chain on him. Having replied in the negative, he was asked to go home. On the boy insisting to be one of the party, the prisoners threatened to beat him. He thereupon went home. He, as well as the deceased Shiva, knew to swim.

In cross-examination, the witness said he was in no way influenced by the police. On the day in question, he had no ornaments on him, nor did he see any on the person of Shiva.

Gopal Dajee, police havildar, doing duty at Worlee, said a cart-driver, named DeSouza, was the man who informed him of the dead body of the boy having been found in the well. Witness caused the body of the deceased to be taken out and removed to the morgue.

Dew Purmeshwar, police constable, said he received orders from the last witness to watch the dead body in the well for the night. Next morning, Superintendent Chislett, accompanied by jemadar Roshun Ali, came to the well, where four peepul leaves were pointed out by the second prisoner. The clothes of the deceased were pointed out by the prisoner concealed under a rice field. Gunoo said the clothes had been left there by the first prisoner.

The Advocate General said he was not provided with a plan of the place where the alleged murder took place, and he was in consequence at considerable disadvantage in explaining matters to the court. It was desirable the court should express its view that in such cases the plan of the place and its surroundings should always be produced to assist inquiry.

His Lordship said that in all cases where the question of locality arose, it was extremely desirable that plans should be produced either from the Revenue Survey or the Collector of Bombay.

Superintendent Thomas Chislett said the mother of the deceased gave him information that her boy was missing, and a native constable brought to him the first two prisoners and the boy Govind. The third prisoner was arrested and brought to him sometime after. On Sunday evening, havildar No. 1243 reported that the body was found floating in a well situated on the Worlee Flats. Witness went with the havildar to where the first and third prisoners were locked up, and told them that the body had been found. Prisoner No. 1 made a statement to him, in consequence of which he got the second prisoner arrested. Witness then went to the well, taking prisoner No. 1 with him. He saw by means of a torch a body floating in the well. Prisoner Luximon pointed out a place to him about fifty paces from the well, where he said the clothes of the deceased would be found. In consequence of a statement made by the first prisoner, he went to the house of a woman, named Esoo at Parell. Witness asked Esoo, if she had any remnants of cotton from which the prisoner had made a new khargota string for himself in her presence, on the evening of the 5th. She produced this cotton (shown). On Monday the second, prisoner made a certain statement in consequence of which certain articles were found in a rice-field close to the well. The prisoner also said witness would find peepul leaves near the well, which he found them there.

Dr. Sydney Smith, who had examined the body, gave medical evidence.

After a few more witnesses were examined, the case was adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday). The Jury was ordered to be locked up.

Mr. Parker applied that the jury might not be locked up for the night.

His Lordship said that in the interests of the public they should suffer some inconvenience if necessary. Such instances occurred only once in a way.

Mr. Govind Balkrishna asked he might be allowed to go home, as he could not eat at a hotel.

His Lordship said that the jury could not be separated and that Mr. Balkrishna might send for his food if he liked.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND CREDITS OF LADAKBHOY DUTTOO.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co. of London, moved for an order directing the Administrator General to take out letters of administration of the estate and effects of the deceased. Mr. Thorburn, constituted attorney of the applicants, had made an affidavit, in which he stated that the deceased made two consignments of gum and other articles to England, which were sold and left a deficiency of Rs. 2,474 and Rs. 2,561 respectively, for which redrafts were drawn against the deceased. After his death, his son paid Rs. 15,505 in respect of redrafts, received on account of other consignments made to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co. The deceased died on the 17th March last, leaving behind him considerable property in Bombay, a widow, and family. It was believed that he had made a will, of which Rahmoobhoy Allana was supposed to be the executor. It was ordered that, on the applicants indemnifying the Administrator General, that officer should apply for letters of administration to the estate.

JEEVUNDAS EBJEE SEWJEE *vs.* LALLOOUND KHENGAR.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow for the defendant, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the plaintiff to show cause why the suit should not be dismissed, and why the proceeding should not be stayed until the determination of a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant in the Native Court at Kutch. The present suit was brought to take an account of the moneys entrusted to the defendant, who acted as plaintiff's moonim in Bombay. It was pending in the Commissioner's office; and instead of proceeding with it, plaintiff had filed a suit in the Kutch Court, so that the proceedings here had come to a dead-lock, as the plaintiff took away some of the books to Kutch. His Lordship granted the rule *nisi* applied for.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CUTLER PALMER AND CO. *vs.* RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE BOYCE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendants. The suit was brought to recover moneys due on nine bills of exchange drawn in favour of the plaintiffs against the defendants, the first of whom accepted them on behalf of the rest. A decree was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,790, with interest and costs.

NOVEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE following short causes were heard before his Lordship:—

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* KHIMJEE POONSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the plaintiffs, moved for a postponement on the ground that the defendant had not been served with the summons. The case was postponed for three months.

BEEBIM BEEBEE *vs.* W. WILKINSON TAYLOR.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, for the defendant, applied for an adjournment till the 16th January next on the ground that negotiations for a settlement of the case were going on. There was no appearance for the plaintiff; and the application was granted.

JAFFERJEE ABDOOLALLY *vs.* ABDOOL HOOSEIN DAWOODBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, for the first defendant, asked for a month's postponement on the ground that the defendant wanted time to prepare his defence. After some discussion it was ordered that the suit be transferred to the long causes list, the case not to come on before the Christmas vacation. The application was granted.

MORARJEE HURDAS *vs.* DHONDIRAM OOMERCHUND.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. V. Hurrichund, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,042, the balance of an account due to the plaintiff. He was the commission agent of the defendant, and from time to time sold and purchased goods on his account. The claim was proved; and his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,042, with interest and costs.

NARRONDAS ANANDJEE *vs.* JUMNAVAHOO.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas for the defendant, asked for a decree for his client under Section 202. There was no appearance for the plaintiff; and the case was dismissed with costs.

AWABAI AND ANOTHER *vs.* ANUNDROW BHASKERJEE.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the plaintiffs, the executrix and executor of the late Nowrojee Pallonjee Bottlewalla, who had obtained probate to the deceased's estate. The suit was brought to recover moneys due on two promissory notes executed by the defendant. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,798, with interest and costs.

THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED.

Suits brought by these mills against Shamjee Dyal, Thakur Mowjee Essur, and Thakur Kessowjee Essur, were dismissed for want of appearance.

GOPALJEE CANJEE *vs.* ANUNDJEE BHOWAN.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,915 due on money dealings between the parties. The claim was proved, and a decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,915, with interest and costs.

AJRAMULL HARJEE *vs.* NURSOO DHURMAJEE.

Mr. Jardine; instructed by Mr. Bicknell for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover moneys due on mortgage bond. Defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim. A decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 7,547, with interest and costs; in default of payment in six months, the mortgaged property to be sold by the Sheriff, and the proceeds applied towards a payment of the decree.

NAGURDAS NAYALCHUND *vs.* SANKER PANDOO NAGWEKAR.

Mr. Bhundara, instructed by Mr. V. Harichund for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,295, balance of money due for jewels sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant. A decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,295, with interest and costs.

DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE *vs.* COLONEL J. A. M. MACDONALD.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton for the plaintiff, said his client sued to recover Rs. 10,000 from the defendant, who left Bombay about fifteen months ago, and who had signed an account current on 1st October, 1879, in the plaintiff's presence. The claim was proved; and His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for the amount of the claim, with interest and costs.

GOKULBHOY MOOLCHUND *vs.* JUMNADAS ASSARAM.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. The claim was for Rs. 2,312 for goods sold and delivered to the defendant. A decree was given for plaintiff for the amount, with interest and costs.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE KHARAS *vs.* MOOKTABAI.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff: there was no appearance for the defendant. She had mortgaged her house to certain Marwarees, who caused it to be sold; and it was purchased by the plaintiff for Rs. 800. He now sought for possession. His Lordship made a decree for possession, with costs.

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7.	Overture	Girofle Girofla................	Lecocq.
8.	Waltz	Goldschmids Tochterlein.	Fetras.
9.	Mazurka........	Waldine	Strauss.
10.	Galop	Frisch heran	Strauss

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has received a LARGE and CHOICE SELECTION of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

SELECTED FROM THE FIRST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.
AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE GOODS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

'XMAS CARDS,
'XMAS CARDS,
'XMAS TOYS,
'XMAS TOYS,
'XMAS GAMES,
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THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN INDIA.

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ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,	AND	RAMPART-ROW AND
CRAWFORD-MARKET,		CHURCH-GATE-STREET,

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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

[redacted]

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
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JUST ARRIVED,
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

GENT'S.

	Rs. a.
KID DRESS BOOTS, ELASTIC SIDES, PATENT GOLOSHED AND BEVELLED SOLES	16 8
KID "BALMORALS," CALF GOLOSH, TOE CAPS, KID UPPERS, VERY STRONG ...	16 0
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PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, VERY LIGHT	13 8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, SECOND QUALITY	11 8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, COLOURED CLOTH TOPS, LEATHER FACINGS ...	12 8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, DOUBLE TOES, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE ...	10 0
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, RUBBER SOLES, FOR TENNIS, &c.	10 8
DITTO DITTO ...	8 8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS ...	8 8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS ...	7 8
DITTO DITTO ...	5 8

LADIE'S.

	Rs. a.
OXFORD SHOES, MOROCCO LEATHER, HIGH FRENCH HEELS	6 8
OXFORD SHOES, GLACI KID, MILITARY HEELS, VERY STYLISH	8 8
PATENT LEATHER COURT SHOES, HIGH HEELS...	8 8
MOROCCO LEATHER COURT SHOES, WITH BOWS	5 8
MOROCCO LEATHER WALKING SHOES, STRONG AND NEAT	7 8
MOROCCO OPEN SHOES, PATENT FACINGS, COOL AND LIGHT	8 0
PRUNELLO COURT SHOES, WITH TASTE, FULLY EMBROIDERED TOES	7 8
SATIN COURT SHOES, HIGH FRENCH HEELS, &c., VERY PRETTY... ...	9 8
GLACI KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, MILITARY HEELS, &c...	14 8
GLOVE KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, BEAUTIFULLY COOL & COMFORTABLE ...	14 8
CALF KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS FOR WALKING, VERY STRONG... ...	14 8

Blue canvass Plimsoll Shoes with rubber soles; Grecian Slippers in coloured morocco leather Margate Slippers in buff and black Leather, &c., &c., &c.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c., &c.
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1882.
HAMILTON AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY invite VISITORS to Bombay to INSPECT their Establishment where their INDIAN MANUFACTURES in the PRECIOUS METALS may be leisurely examined.

THE COLLECTION includes choice specimens of NATIVE and EUROPEAN ART, and will be found interesting to the SIGHT-SEER and CONNOISSEUR as well as to the BUYER.

NEW SPECIALITE FOR THE SEASON.

THE "ROYAL DEVON WARE."

A large assortment of which is now on view in our Show-room with a great variety of other Novelties.

VISITORS incur no obligation to purchase.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK.

NOTICES.

THE
DEWAN'S PICKLE,

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ROCKE'S
FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS has been pronounced superior to any similar preparation hitherto offered to the public. It possesses all the excellences of Magnesia in the soluble form, is the best of all Antacids both for adults and children, regulates the Bowels, relieves Bilious Headaches, Sea-Sickness and Acid Secretions, and is one of the most useful Family Medicines.

Per bottle 8 Annas.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of these Goods have been received and unpacked. They are the best instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a life time.

Single Rs. 6. Double Rs. 12.
Smaller sizes for Children cheaper.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CELLULOID
DRESSING COMBS.

SUPERIOR to any hitherto manufactured, and possessing every excellence that ought to distinguish Combs—smooth, strong, and durable.

	Rs. a.
Amber Dressing Combs ... ...each	2 8
Ivory do. do. ... ... „	2 4
Tortoiseshell do. do. .. .. „	2 4
Do. do. do. smaller... ... „	2 0
Coral do. do. ... ... „	2 0
Ivory Moustache Combs ... ... „	1 0
Coral do. do. ... ... „	1 0
Tortoiseshell do. do. ... ... „	1 0
Ivory Tortoiseshell, and Coral Pocket Riding Combs ... ... „	1 0

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HAIR BRUSHES
OF
SPECIAL EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY.

	Rs. a
LADIES' WIRE BRUSHES with Bristle Edges. Excellent penetrating brushes but do not tear the hair, the wires being set in India Rubber. A source of the greatest comfort to Ladies having long hair, each	1 8
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSHES. Recommended for Neuralgia and Headache ... ... each	8 0
FINEST BRISTLE TOILET BRUSHES for Ladies or Gentlemen ...per pair Rs. 2-8 to	9 0
FINEST TOILET BRUSHES, Pairs in Morocco Cases.	
With Handles, in Pull-off cases	12 0
Without Handles in Pull-over cases ...	12 8
GENTLEMENS OFFICE BRUSHES. per pair	2 8

KEMP & Co., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

[redacted]s date we have appointed Messrs. nd Co. our Agents at Poona for the bay Gazette Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
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The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, a stock of unserviceable store.

SALE OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY HAY.

Also TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., a large stock of English and country Hay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 29th November, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CAST STEEL FILES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depôt, Nesbit-road, Byculla,

A quantity of old cast steel files.
The above can be seen on application at the Stores Office.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

15 cases coloured prints.
15 cases white dhooties and scarfs.
5 bales grey piece-goods.
One 5 beam scale with chain and pans by Williams.
On account of the underwriters—
R J in diamond 1279—1 case S W D double border prints.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 29th November, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Hotel, Parell-road, Byculla, the stock in trade, furniture, glass, crockery, and plated ware, billiard table, good will, license &c., the property of the above Hotel.

The whole of the above will be put up for sale in one lot, but in the event of the whole not being sold immediately after all the furniture, &c., will be sold in separate lots.

The inventory can be seen on application to the undersigned.

TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, a strong built buggy a strong bay horse going in saddle and single harness a gentleman's saddle, a small tent, handsome flower vase pictures, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamp &c., the property of Lieut. G. DUBERLY. The same com prises fern pattern glassware, dinner and desse services, plated cruet stand, breakfast companion, ho water curry dishes, tea and coffee services, cake bask spoons and forks, fruit knives and forks, table an chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, a Colt's six chamb revolver, French-polished blackwood and teakwo furniture, such as dining room, drawing room, pier, sid oval, folding, writing, dressing, and wash-hand table dining-room, drawing-room, easy, low folding, mal patern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, cupbo double and single screens, conversation and sofa couc three-seated ottoman, teapoys, chiffoniers, hatstand, w not, bookstand, richly carved chiffoniers and ros teapoys, toilet stand, lady's writing table, iron and tea wood bedsteads, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of dra ers, a teakwood almirah with mirror glass, gown a clothes press, dressing and cheval glasses, dressing tab with dressing glass, cupboards, Brussels carpet, han some flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, table an double light argand lamps, bath, dispense and cookroo furniture, copper utensils, a small tent, gentleman saddle, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong built buggy.
1 powerful bay horse, going in saddle and single harness.
1 set plated mounted single harness.
The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a light dog cart, a grey Arab horse, single and double harnesses, handsome flower vases, picture, rich table ornaments, plants, &c., the property of Lieut. A. B. MEIN.

The property of another officer leaving Bombay—

A handsome well bred brown Australian gelding, 7 years old, broken to single and double harness, a fast Cavalry charger, which has been frequently riden by ladies.

Catalogues will be ready in the afternoon and the property is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 12th December, at their rooms, a quantity of very valuable plated ware, &c., the property of JOHN LUMSDAINE, Esq., about to leave India. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 7th December.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th November, 1882.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BENGAL.

Large Purchases of Walers.—His Highness he Maharaja Holkar of Indore has been making very extensive purchases of walers from the Calcutta stables. Three agents were sent here by his Highness to select animals for his stud and his cavalry, and have bought forty-five horses from Mr. Parsons, and the whole of the remaining portion of Mr. Cavanagh's importations, as well as some good lots from other dealers.—*Statesman.*

Cinchona Planting in Bengal.—The cichona plantation in Bengal continues to show considerable progress. During the year 1881-82 no less than 245,000 trees were planted out, whilst at the end of the years the total number of quinine bark trees in the two plantations of Mungpoo and Sittong was 858,323. There, were also on the plantations 38,73,285 red bark trees, and this quantity is considered sufficient to meet all present demand for febrifuge. The plantations produced a total of 341,570lbs. of dry bark, of which 4,935lbs. were yellow bark, the remainder was red bark. A quantity of the former was sent to London for sale, and all the rest was made over to the frebrifuge factory for disposal. At the beginning of the year the demand fell of, but towards the end it increased so rapidly, that the sales for the year exceeded those of the previous year by more than lbs. 2,200.—*I. D. News.*

THE INDIA CLUB.

A general meeting of the India Club was held at the Club-house, on Saturday, the 18th instant, H. H. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar, President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were presented :—The Venerable Archdeacon Baly ; Rev. Father K. Lafont, S. J.; Dr. D. B. Smith, M. D., Pandit Mahes Chandra, Nayratna, C. I. E., Messrs. B. L. Gupta, C. S., A. M. Rose, Barrister-at-Law M. H. Rustomjee, and a large number of native gentlemen.

The President, in opening the meeting, said that the object with which the Club was established was to supply a place where gentlemen, both Natives and Europeans, could freely mix, independently of their social, political and religious differences. The various sections into which educated society is divided required a common platform where, coming more in contact with one another, they would in time be brought to harmonise, and the line dividing them would not continue to be marked so as now. The Club would afford its members the advantages of a Library and Reading room, and a Billiard room. There would also be a Refreshment room ; but he (the president) doubted whether it was yet advisable to define its nature, except that it would give to individual members the advantages of a dinner, intoxicating drinks and drugs being in every case strictly disallowed.

Baboo Priyanath Ghose, M.A., Honorary Secretary, read some most encouraging letters received from the Earl of Northbrook, Prof. F. Max Muller, Monier Williams, F. B. Crowell, and Sir W. Muir. The Proceedings of the meeting of the Projectors of the Club were then read and confirmed. The President asked the Secretary to lay before the meeting the Draft Rules for the Club, submitted by the Managing Committee for approval. This being done, a discussion followed regarding certain rules, in which Archdeacon Baly, Mr. Rustomjee, Pundit Mahes Chandra Nayratna, Babus Rajendra Nath Sen took part. It was resolved to have the rules printed and circulated among the members before they were finally passed at another general meeting to be held on the 1st proximo. In the meantime the Draft Rules would hold good.

A vote of thanks to the Chair was proposed by Father Lafont and seconded by Dr. D. B. Smith and the meeting dissolved.

MADRAS.

Shooting a Rogue Elephant.—A reward of Rs. 200 has been granted by Government to Mr. A. G. R. Theobold of the Forest Department, Madras, for having shot the famous rogue elephant of the Ponnally Hills, Collegal Taluq. Mr. Theobold has permission to retain the ivory.

Railway from Beypore to Calicut.—The Collector of Malabar, having submitted to the Board of Revenue two petitions signed by the merchants and community of Calicut in regard to the proposed line of railway from Beypore to Calicut, protesting against the alignment, its gauge, and the substitution of a steam ferry in lieu of a bridge over the Beypore river, pointed out that it was considered that the officer deputed to survey this line did not make sufficent investigations in doing so that the choice of the site for crossing the Beypore river was a mistake ; and that the waterway necessary for a bridge over the Kallai was miscalculated. Mr. Logan further pointed out that both the bridges could be constructed at an outside cost of Rs. 4,00,000 ; that the proposed line should follow a route indicated by the Local Fund Board ; that the break of gauge would be as great a mistake as that originally made by stopping short at Beypore instead of terminating at Calicut, and that the statistics of trade showing that the construction of the proposed line from Beypore to Calicut as an extension of the Madras Railway Company's system would be a fairly remunerative undertaking. With a view to a decision being arrived at, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway has been requested [illegible] the agent of the Com [illegible]

[illegible] ly and Coonoor Railway [illegible] was submerged, the water rising almost four feet above the level of the rails for the space of about 2 miles (from the foot of the ghat to the Mamandoor station) owing to which the 1-35 p. m. North-West mail train arrived at Madras six hours after time. Passengers had to wait till the water abated, and then they had to wade through water a foot-deep to reach the train waiting for them on the other side ; luggage, &c., were sent over by coolies. Ballast trains are working to supply the ballast already washed away from the line. The line, it is believed, cannot be restored unless the rain, which has been pouring in torrents, ceases. The South Indian Railway line between Pullooa and Arkonum has also been washed way, owing to which the 1 p. m. mixed train from the Egmore Railway Station which was due at Arkonum at 7 p.m. on Friday night, did not arrive till 6-30 a.m. on Saturday morning (11½ hours after time). A breach is also apprehended between Ollathoor and Tindevanum, where the water is said to be up to the line. The South Indian Railway authorities are also working ballast trains to strengthen the line and prevent accidents.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Obituary.—Lahore has lost a most worthy citizen by the death, yesterday morning, of Mr. R. B. Nightingall, Manager of the Punjab Steam Mills Company. Mr. Nightingall took an active part in all the schemes of a benevolent nature that have been instituted in the station, devoting his entire spare time to such objects. He will be especially missed by the Provincial Freemasons, by whom he was held in such high esteem that he was raised to the highest honours of the craft, including the Mastership of two of the local lodges. At the time of his death, he held the laborious offices of District Grand Secretary and Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Masonic Institution. He was buried yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, with masonic honours ; the funeral being attended by a large circle of his admirers, from all classes of the community.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FURLOUGH RULES AND ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

In a previous article we offered some remarks on the Government of India Resolution of 7th September proposing to modify and amend the present Furlough Rules "in some points of minor details, in order to introduce a settled line of policy in working the rules in all the local administrations." We expressed a general approval of the principle which was laid down fixing five years as the theoretical term of office for the employment of a civilian in a particular district, with a margin of extension to a sixth or seventh year. According to this principle, it would appear that if an officer becomes the chief of a district in 1882 he is to be retained in that district, if possible, till 1887 ; but not to be allowed to remain there beyond 1889. But the Resolution proceeds to declare that unless special circumstances render it desirable to replace an acting officer by a returning incumbent, an officer returning from furlough should be posted to such actually vacant office as may be suited to his rank and pay. The only point which the Government is to consider is how the officers services can best be utilised with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements. This ruling appears to be rather too serious an amendment to be called "a minor point of detail," and it seems practically inconsistent with the prescribed five years' rule. For instance, Mr. A. was appointed Collector of Patna in 1882, and he ought therefore to have what is called a lien or that appointment for five years or even seven years. But if ill-health or any other urgent cause compels him to take a year's furlough in 1884, what is to become of him when he returns in 1885 ? Mr. B. has acted for him at Patna for a year, and is apparently also entitled to his five years' term of office. It happens that when Mr. A. returns in 1885, the Collector of Chittagong has just died, so that there is an actually vacant office suitable to his rank and pay. If Mr. B. is left at Patna and Mr. A. is sent to Chittagong there will be the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements. But what then becomes of Mr. A.'s lien on his appointment which he has by right of the Furlough Rule which the Viceroy declares is not to be changed ? The next paragraph of the Resolution is strongly calculated to confirm the suspicion which we entertain that an officer's lien on his appointment is to be practically annihilated. The Local Government is exhorted to regulate the time at which an officer is to return from his leave, so as to suit the convenience of the public service. If furlough meant only that private leave to which an [illegible] would doubtless be expedient for the Local Government to enter into terms with him, both as to the time of his departure and the time of his return. This has been done in many instances under the existing rules. But as furlough includes both leave on medical certificate, and leave on private affairs, there are obviously numerous cases where the health or even the life of an officer admits of no capitulation and of no bargaining with the Government, either as to the time of his departure or as to the time of his return. The fever-stricken man would be only too glad if he could be sure of recovering his health, and returning to his work at a certain date. But it would not be very encouraging or cheering to a sick man to be warned that if he did not recover his health by a certain date, he must expect to lose his lien on his appointment and be transferred to another district.

The Government of India having exhausted its own powers of amending the existing Furlough Rules, proceeds to recommend two absolute changes in them which will require the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. At present a civilian is not entitled to furlough (except on sick certificate) until he has served for eight years. It is now proposed to let him go on furlough after a service of five years. The reason given is that it is for the public advantage that some portion of a civilian's furlough should be taken at the time when his services are of least value. We have seldom seen a more feeble or absurd reason put forward officially. Moreover, what will the financial department say to it. When a civilian in a well-paid appointment, in an advanced stage of his service, goes on furlough, the financial department makes a profit out of him. But even if this were not the case, we think it exceedingly questionable whether it would really be for the advantage of Government, or of the officer concerned, that a year's furlough should be given, or forced upon a man after only five years of his service. According to the present rate of promotion it is seldom that a civilian has got through the subordinate ranks of his service even in eight years ; but after eight years of service, followed by one of furlough, he may return in his tenth year with some chance of obtaining a district in which, with good health and good luck, he may then serve for a term of five or seven years. But if he is to go on furlough after five years, he will have to return from his furlough to a subordinate position, and will be growing ripe for a second furlough just about the time when [illegible] e is in the middle of his tenure of a superior office. [illegible] here are many more considerations on the subject [illegible] furlough into which we have not space to enter [illegible] re, but we have some reason to believe that the [illegible] retary of State for India is not likely to adopt [illegible] proposal to allow furlough to be taken after [illegible] five years of service.

[illegible] e second alteration of the Furlough Rules pro- [illegible] is to the effect that if an officer who has taken [illegible] gh on medical certificate finds himself compel- [illegible] ake furlough on medical certificate a second [illegible] ithin two years of his return from his first [illegible] e is not to retain any line on his appointment. The resolution declares that improper advantage has been taken of the Rule as it now exists, by officers who have much furlough to their credit, and it is not difficult for those who have lived in Calcutta for the last six years to make a guess at the particular officers at whom this shaft is aimed. It is probably prejudicial to the service of Government that an officer in high position should year after year retire to England during the hot weather and the rains and return to his duty in the cold weather. But we would beg to remind the Government that this is an arrangement not altogether unknown in some of the mercantile firms in Calcutta, were some of the senior partners make their annual fittings like the swallows. And if the junior civilians are to be treated as mercantile employés it seems to be open for the consideration of the Government whether the senior civilians with their ripened experience should not be allowed privileges similar to those in which the heads of mercantile firms are apt to indulge themselves.—*Englishman.*

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road, London

THE MYSORE GOLD FIELDS.

Mr. R. Bruce Foote, F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, contributes to the latest collection of the Survey Records (just published) "notes on a traverse across some gold-fields of Mysore" from which we make the following extracts :—

One remaining point of great interest is the large number of important quartz veins, or reefs, which traverse the belt of chloritic rocks overlying the Kalva Ranganbetta quartzites. They are the source of the gold occurring in the thick red soil which covers the whole face of the low-lying country, and which has been washed for gold, certainly for several generations past, by several families of "Jalgars" residing at Palavanhalli. The gold is so generally distributed through the red soil that it is clear that many of the reefs must be auriferous, and the quantity found is sufficient to justify strong hopes that a profitable mining industry may be developed by working the richer reefs. Several of the series of reefs close to Devi Crop, a little village 3½ miles east-south-east of Kalva Ranganbetta, had been carefully and deeply prospected at the time of my visit by Mr. Henry Prideaux, M.E., and in one case certainly with very marked success. The quartz in this case was found very rich in gold, which was visible in grains and scales scattered pretty freely through the mass. The quartz in many parts had a quasibrecciated structure with films and plates of blue-green chlorite occurring along cracks in the mass. Near the surface the chlorite, with which were associated small inclusions of pyrites, had often weathered into a rusty brown mass. The reef which at the time of my visit was regarded as the most promising, and to which the name of "Turnbull's reef" had been given, is one of a series of three that can be traced with some breaks for a distance of six miles nearly parallelled with the great quartzite ridge of the Kalva Ranganbetta, the true strike of the reef being from N. 40° W. to S. 40° E. Another important set of three reefs having the same strike occurs about half a mile north of the first series, but they are not visible for such a long distance, their north-western course being covered by the thick spread of cotton soil. To the south-east they or at least one them, can be traced across the Nyamti nullah, which divides the gold-field in two. Out crops of vein-quartz in a line with a south-easterly extension of this set of reefs are to be seen north and east of Palavanhalli (Pulluan hully of sheet 42). Numerous other quartz reefs having the same strike occur in the south-eastern half of the gold-field, *e.g.*, a set of four, rather more than a mile north-east of Palavanhalli, and several others to the north of Dasarhalli and south of Kunthua. A few reefs were also noticed whose strike was different from those above referred to. They represent two other systems of fissures, the one running N. 5° E. to 5° W. ; the other, W. 5° N. to E. 5° S. Several of both these series are of very promising appearance, the "back of the lode" bearing considerable resemblance to that of "Turnbull's reef." The greater number of the reefs in the Honnali gold-field are well-marked examples of these fissure veins. The richness of the "Turnbull" and other adjacent reefs will ere long be fairly proved, as Messrs. Wilson and Co., of Madras, have, in company with other capitalists in England, formed an association to open up mines on the lands they have [illegible] pects of success are certainly greater than those of sundry other companies whose shares are or were till lately favourably quoted.

The Honnali gold-field appears to have been known a long time to the natives, but only came under European notice through Colonel R. Cole, late of the Mysore Commission, who not very long since received several small nuggets from a native local official, with the assurance that they came from that part of the country. The occurrence of gold both in the soil and reef has since been amply established by the researches of Messrs. Bill and Turnbull, of Wilson and Co., and of Mr. Mervyn Smith, but specially by the thorough-going system of deep prospecting followed by Mr. Henry Prideaux, the Mining Engineer employed by Messrs. Wilson and Co. Mr. Prideaux's large experience in Californian and Nevada mines had fully convinced him of the absolute necessity of deep prospecting, in other words, of preliminary mining, to get below the weathered backs of the lodes, before attempting to pronounce an opinion as to the real value of prospects. I am indebted to him for much courtesy during my stay at the Honnali gold-field and for much valuable practical information, most willingly and pleasantly imparted.

During my stay at Devi Kop, I watched the results of many washings both of crushed quartz and of the red soil taken from many localities and various levels. The great majority were highly satisfactory. The Jalgars, or local gold-washers, seem to be a fairly prosperous set of men, so their earnings must be fairly remunerative. They confine their attention, as far as I could ascertain, pretty generally to the high lying red soil banks, between Devi Kop and the Nyamti nullah. The head Jalgar, a very intelligent old man and dexterous gold-washer, informed me that the best day's work he had ever done was the finding of a small pocket in the gneiss which contained about Rs. 80 of gold in small grains and scales. I gathered from him that he had not found anything beyond the size of a "pepite." The position of these auriferous banks near Devi Kop would admit of hydraulic mining over a considerable area by a system of dams and channels to bring water from the Nyamti (Namtee of sheet 42) nullah, but the question of the profitableness of such an undertaking could only be decided by an expert after careful examination and more numerous trials by washing.

The schistose band, which bears within its limits the "Kolar gold-field," forms an elongated synclinal fold which in parts rises somewhat over the general level of the surrounding granitoid country. The dip of the rocks forming the basement of the schistose band, and therefore the boundaries of the synclinal fold, is easily traced on both sides ; not so, however, is the dip of the uppermost members of the group, for all the beds exposed in the centre of the band have been much altered by great pressure which has superinduced an irregular slaty cleavage to a great extent. This, combined with extensive minute jointing, has so greatly altered the original texture of the rocks that they have assumed to a very great extent a highly trappoid appearance. The lines of bedding are completely obliterated, and it was impossible to decide from the sections I saw whether the central axis of the synclinal represents one great acute fold, or a series of minor ones in small vandykes. The great petrological similarity of the strata forming the upper (central) part of the synclinal makes the decipherment of this difficulty all the greater. The sections I saw in the several shafts being sunk at the time of my visit threw no light on the subject ; it is possible, however, that a closer study of these sections would go far to enable this point to be decided.

* * *

The auriferous quartz reefs which have attracted so much attention lie in the boarder part of the synclinal fold north of the railway. None of any importance were seen by me in the tract south of Malapan Betta. The intermediate tract I had no opportunity of examining closely, but I did not hear of the existence there of any of interest or importance. The reefs make very little show on the surface as a rule ; in many cases, indeed, the whole back of the reef, or lodes, has been removed during the mining operations of the old native miners, whose workings were on a rather large scale considering the means they had at command. Much also of the surface is masked by scrub jungle or by a thick coating of soil, often a local black humus. The reefs are so very inconspicuous that I have not attempted to show them on the map. Their run is north and south with a few degrees variation either east or west. The hade of the reefs is westerly in most cases, as far as they have been tested by the shafts sunk. The angle they make with the horizon is a very high one, on the average not less than from 85° to 87°. Much has been said about the reefs in the Kolar not being true fissure veins, but I was unable to find any good reason for promulgating this view, and several mining engineers of high standing and great experience, as Messrs. Bell Davies, Raynor St. Stephen, and other practical miners well-acquainted with the locality, have no hesitation about calling them "fissure veins" or "lodes." The quartz composing the reefs is a bluish or greyish-black diaphanous or semi-diaphanous rock, and remarkably free from sulphides (pyrites, galena, &c.) of any kind. The gold found is very pure and of good color. Several washings of crushed vein were made in my presence at the Urigam and Kolar mines with really satisfactory results, the quantity of gold obtained being very apreciable. The samples operated on were not picked ones.

The principal new mines now in progress form a line stretching from south to north on the eastern side of an imaginary axis drawn along the centre of the synclinal fold, and this line coincides with that followed by the "old men," many of whose abandoned workings are being extended to greater depth than they had the power of attaining to without steam pumping machinery. The principal mines opened along this line of country are the Madras, Mysore reefs, Great Southern of Mysore, Kolar, Mysore, Uregam (Woorigun), Nandidrug and Balaghat mines, belonging to the several companies bearing those names. On the west side of the axis only one company, the Kaisar-i-Hind, had started workings at the time of my visit. The five most northerly mines of the eastern group appeared to be working on extensions of the same set of reefs.

NOTICES.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT with the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY for the maintenance of steam communication in Indian waters will TERMINATE on the 30th April, 1884.

2. Tenders will hereafter be invited for any lines which the Government may resolve on subsidising after that date.

3. This notice is given to afford intending tenderers sufficient time to enable them to be ready with their offers.

L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India foreign Post Branch.
Simla, 13th October, 1882.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the erection of a new passenger station at Dadur.

Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882

BOMBAY [illegible] CENTRAL INDIA [illegible]

THE [illegible] pared to receive T [illegible] MONDAY, the 4th Decem [illegible] this Company's STOR [illegible] OMBAY, also for LOAD [illegible] COLABA, including S [illegible] G of WAGONS, during [illegible] to 31st December, [illegible] opy of the form and conditions, on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office on and after the 20th instant.

2. Tenderers are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years, if so desired by the Company.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. WOOD. Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS, including the SHUNTING and MARSHALLING of WAGONS, at the Company's General Stores Depot at Parell for one year, from 1st January next.

2, Tenderers are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years, if so desired by the Company.

3. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The undersigned does not bind himsel to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD. Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTAL-INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TEDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the SMALL STORES, OILS and STATIONERY required to be locally purchased by this Company during the twelve months, commencing from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be considered, may be obtained from the Company's Store-keeper, Colaba, on and after the 20th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. The undersigned, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by the Head Cashier's receipt for one thousand rupees deposit, which will be returned to those whose tenders are not accepted

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for the Mill of the above-named Company are hereby invited, and will be received till 4 p.m. of WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No 1, Church-street.

Seperate tenders for Wheatflour will also be received till the aforesaid date.

Forms of Schedules containing full particulars of stores required and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied may be had on application to the undersigned on payment of One Rupee per Copy.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st November, 1882.

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BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE, NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs.8-5 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders.*

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A.B. ANTRAM, Esq., Manager in India, 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE-OIL, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS PETTY STORES, ARTICLES of COUNTRY PRODUCE, KEROSINE-OIL &c., required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January, 1883.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeepers Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders if accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Promissory Notes will be received by the Agent at the Company's office, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 9th November, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY COCOANUT AND CASTOR-OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 475 tons of Cocoanut-oil, and 650 tons of Castor-oil. Samples may be seen at the Store-keeper' Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oil" and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Store Depôts, Byculla and Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 20th December next after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Four per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security ; one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Store-keeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd November, 1882.

WHEREAS INCONVENIENCE has been caused to persons RETURNING to BOMBAY by SEA from Shooting expeditions on the other side of the harbour, through the detention of their guns by Customs Officers stationed at the landing places in Bombay, whose duty it is to detain, pending inquiry, all fire-arms without passes that may be landed from the harbour, arrangements have been made for the issue of Custom House passes by the Preventive Officers on duty at the undermentioned places, viz. :—

Apollo-bunder.
Town-bunder.
Carnac-bunder.
Mazagon-bunder.
Prince's Dock.

These passes may be obtained without payment on application at the Customs Offices at the Bunders just mentioned, and on production of the gun, or guns, to be passed, before they are waterborne from Bombay. They must be delivered up to the Preventive Officer at the Bunder at which the guns are landed.

General passes covering guns for a whole year may also be obtained on application to the Collector of Customs at the Custom House.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.
Bombay, Custom House, 17th November, 1882.

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